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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 279 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 30, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"SAK" AND COMRADES BREAK UP INDIA MEETING!

Hand To Hand Fight In Essex Hall.

SQUABBLE OVER PRESIDENTSHIP.

Saklatwala Swears At Brailsford.

ORGANISED HOOLIGANISM LEADS TO PANDEMONIUM.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Disgraceful scenes were enacted this afternoon at the Essex Hall where a public meeting was convened to hear Mr J. M. Sen-Gupta, Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Sen-Gupta was to speak on the Hijli and Chittagong horrors, while Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu were to address the audience on Indian affairs. Fifteen persons who were responsible for convening the meeting had requested Mr. Brailsford to take the Chair on the occasion.

A SCUFFLE.

As he was being proposed to the Chair a section of the audience, mainly British Communists and a handful of their Indian comrades, proposed Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala to preside. They kept on shouting: "We want "Sak". "We want "Sak." This created opposition from the other side of the Hall insisting that Mr. Brailsford should preside. A scuffle ensued and Mr. Saklatwala mounted the platform and called upon Mr. Brailsford to vacate in his favour and addressed him:

"You are the enemy of my country. You get out of the place. You are a dastardly double-dealer recommending the scheme of Mr. Gavin Jones to my countrymen. You people must be taught a lesson. I shall never tolerate you. You are the enemy of Indian workers and British workers."

SEN-GUPTA LEAVES HALL.

In the meantime Mr. Sen-Gupta, realising the impossibility of having an opportunity to speak quietly left the Hall accompanied by a number of Indians. Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu had not arrived as they were detained at the Plenary Session of the Indian Round Table Conference.

AGAINST PUBLIC DECENCY.

Mr. Saklatwala, however, started addressing the audience who refused to listen to his speech. He, therefore, called one of the conveners to explain the position. The convener admitted that the meeting had every right to elect its Chairman, but he vigorously protested against Mr. Saklatwala's arbitrary manner against all canons of public decency to take the chair before being regularly and duly elected. Mr. Saklatwala seemed to realise the truth of this statement and called upon the meeting to take votes.

SKIRMISHES IN HALL.

In the meantime skirmishes occurred inside the hall between the two groups of people, the Communist shouting:

"We want "Sak" singing the Red International: and the Indian audience shouting at Mr. Saklatwala: "You are a disgrace to India. You are a coward. Why don't you return to India. We disown you. We shall not hear you."

THE VOTE.

Shouts and counter-shouts continued for about an hour. The Comhmunists proposed Mr. Saklatvala to the Chair, while the rest of the audience proposed Mr. Sen-Gupta to the Chair, as they were told that "Sak's" friends were opposed to an Englishman taking the Chair. Tellers from both the sides counted the votes. Mr. Saklatwala took active part in counting the votes. This was disliked by his own supporters. Ultimately the tellers agreed that Mr. Sen-Gupta had been duly elected, but Mr. Saklatwala disagreed and insisted on maintaining that his votes were wrongly counted.

THREATS TO LIFE.

This was the signal for bigger skirmishes. It was a case of the British Communists' fight with the help of a few Indian Communists against the rest of the audience. Disorder prevailed. Chairs were flung in the air. Threats and counterthreats to life were given. While this was going on Mr. Saklatwala slipped from the Chair. This was taken by his supporters as a challenge to him.

"CHUCK THEM OUT."

A hand-to-hand fight ensued. "Sak" continued shouting: "The count is a lie; that's not true" and his supporters were shouting "Chuck them out." Once again Mr. Saklatwala was pulled from the Chair, despite the warning that he would continue the meeting. Ultimately police were summoned and the meeting broke up amidst the singing of the Red International, and shouts of "Shame to Sak."

WORKLESS AT ENTRANCE.

At the main entrance there was a procession of the organised unemployed waiting to enter the Hall. But they were refused admission. The conveners in the handbill had announced that the meeting was merely to hear the speeches of the Indian leaders and that there was no desire to commit the audience to any preconceived resolution or policy. In connection with the meeting the following notice under the heading "All are Welcome" appeared in the "Daily Worker."

"A number of the supporters of British Imperialism including Mr. Brailsford, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Sen-Gupta are holding a meeting to-day in the Essex Hall and as the preliminary notice states "All are Welcome." our readers should take advantage of this invitation."

MAHATMA POSTPONES DEPARTURE.

Not To Leave London Before Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi has postponed his departure till Saturday.—Reuter.

REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

ORDINANCE WORKS HAVOC.

Arrests And House Raids Galore.

CONGRESS LEADERS AS DETENUS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Ten Bengalis were arrested this morning following simultaneous raids in about eighteen houses, including five boarding establishments, all over the city.

Of these six persons including the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have been detained under the Bengal Ordinance.

The arrested persons include four students.—A.P.

MORE ARRESTS.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Mr. Surendranath Sarkar of Pabna, Secretary of the local Youth Association a prominent Congressman and base Officer of the Bhangura Sankat Tran base Relief Works was arrested on Thursday evening under the Bengal Ordinance while returning after inspecting the distributing centres.

Later the Bhangura Sankat Tran Office and his house at Pabna were riaded at night. Nothing incriminating was found.

Yesterday two persons were arrested under the Ordinance at Berhampore and three at Chittagong. Mr. Nalini Chakravarty, a Congress Worker of Jalpaiguri was also arrested yesterday. He is suffering from piles and heart disease.

AT BERHAMPUR.

BERHAMPORE, Nov. 28.

Tridip Chowdhury, son of a Police Sub-Inspector has been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance. The arrests under the Ordinance here now number three.—A.P.

AT TANGAIL.

TANGAIL, Nov. 28.

Satish Chandra Das Gupta one of the Congress Leaders who came here to study the flood situation was arrested on the way to the Town Hall where he was to have addressed a meeting.—A.P.

GIRL STUDENT MARCHED TO POLICE STATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Calcutta Police have arrested Mr. Aswin Kumar Ganguli, Joint Secretary, Bengal Congress and four others under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Four more were arrested in connection with the alleged find of arms and ammunitions in certain houses.

GIRL STUDENT MARCHED TO POLICE STATION.

Several others were taken to the special branch headquarters for examination.

Yesterday the police also searched the Girl Students' Boarding House attached the Vidyasagar College and took one girl to the police station.

AT RAJSHAHI.

At Rajashahi College student who was captain local volunteer corps has been arrested under same.

SHAUKAT ALI MEETS POPE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Vatican City.—The Pope received in audience Maulana Shaukat Ali who was presented by the British Charge-d'Affaires.—Reuter.

BATTLE ROYAL IN BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

Fisticuffs And Uproar.

COMMUNIST GROUP SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 28

Sofia.—There were fistcuffs in Parliament during an uproar which followed the suspension of the whole Communist group for the session.

Disturbance began when the Speaker proposed that the House should stand to honour the twelfth Anniversary of Peace Treaty of Neuilly.

Communists refused to rise and began obstructive tactics which led to the battle royal.—Reuter.

FREE STATE MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

28 Prisoners Awaiting Trial.

Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The first sitting of Military Tribunal set up under the Irish Free State Constitution (Amendment) Act will be held at the Collins Barracks, Dublin, on Monday when it is expected two men who were arrested after the discovery of a huge arsenal in a cave in Dublin Mountains some months ago will be placed on trial. About twenty-eight prisoners await trial by this special court which will be composed of three army officers.

Although proceedings will be open to press, accommodation is limited to newspapermen resident in Free State. Relatives of prisoners on trial will be allowed admission and prisoners may be represented by Counsel.

A number of those in custody have already been before civil courts and have been transferred to the new Tribunal while on remand.

JAPANESE ASSURANCE TO M. BRIAND.

Will Not Attack Danger Spot.

NO INVOKING OF LEAGUE COVENANT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—M. Briand categorically denied the sensational rumour that he had told Dr. Sze that he intended invoking against Japan, with American co-operation, Article 16 of the Covenant, imposing diplomatic and economic sanctions.

M. Briand declared that he had received the most satisfactory assurances that the Japanese troops would not attack Chinchow which is the danger-spot in Manchuria.

The Japanese Government replying to M. Briand's appeal, have issued a statement that the Japanese troops will not take hostile acts except in self-defence or as police measure, adding that if the Chinese forces withdraw from Chinchow district, the Japanese troops will not be entering the neutral zone unless the Japanese nationals are endangered.—Reuter.

HUBLI SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

HUBLI, Nov. 26.

The "Certified Mill Products" ection of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition admits goods till the 15th December at the latest. Applications for stalls can be made till the 10th. Rent for stalls is four annas per square foot plus ten per cent of sale proceeds, excluding lighting charges.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opens the Exhibition on the 17th December.—A.P.

DEMOCRACY NOT UNMIXED GOOD!

Indore Maharaja On All India Federation.

R. T. C. IS LARGELY A FAILURE.

Mr. Giri On How Vital Matters Were Rushed Through.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Fazlul Huq contended that under Responsible Government Hindus, being in a majority in most of the provinces, would have seventeen shillings in the pound. The Moslems desired that they and the other communities should have a proper share of the remaining three shillings. He said that he personally, though not speaking on behalf of Moslem delegation, was prepared to accept joint electorates in Bengal provided the Mussalmans received their full quota on the population basis.

BRITISH FERVOUR.

He declared that in view of the backwardness of the Moslems they would be unable in open election on an equal electorate roll to secure the position to which their numbers entitled them. Mr. Fazlul Huq added that the Round Table Conference had dispelled the calumny that the British Parliament wished to place obstacles in the way of Indian constitutional advance. There was not a single delegate who was not impressed with the fervour and singleminded devotion of the attempt made to help Indians to solve their own difficulties. Mr. Fazlul Huq urged that a beginning should be made immediately with Provincial Autonomy. He said that if they waited for Responsibility at Centre they might wait for many years.

ARMY BUDGET.

Sir Padamji Ginwalla dealing with defence opined that the position of the Army Member was unimportant compared with the control of the Military Budget. He opposed, therefore, putting it on a contract basis and proposed steps to ensure that the Legislature would have some share in scrutinising expenditure. Sir P. Ginwalla advocated a further Conference when the Constitution was put into final shape. He concluded that the Round Table Conference was at least unanimous in condemning untouchability and suggested that it should record its opinion that swift action was necessary to wipe out this blot on Indian civilisation.

FAILURE.

Mr. V. V. Giri expressed the opinion that the Conference was largely a failure because comparatively minor issues received prominence while vital matters relating to Full Responsible Government were dealt with after hurried discussion.

Mr. Giri reaffirmed that the Federal Legislature should control All-India Labour Legislation and ratify the International Labour Conventions. He said that workers were opposed to the principle of weightage. For a democratic system of Government by wholly elected legislatures from Provinces and States, they were not opposed to Federation, but it must be truly representative of all people of India and not consist merely of the wealthier classes and nominees of the Princes. Mr. Giri also urged that Indian Labour should be represented at the Burma Round Table Conference.

NO REASON FOR MARKING TIME.

Mr. Hafiz Hussain after reaffirming the Moslem standpoint, drew attention to the difficulties in the establishment of the Federation and said that there was no reason for British India marking time pending the entry of Princes. He suggested that the Provinces themselves should federate and create Central Federal Government for British India.

TRUST THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu emphasised the objection of the non-Muslim communities in Bengal to placing power permanently in the hands of the majority community through separate electorates and stressing the universality of the desire in India for self-rule said that the communal difference, though it must be dealt with did not constitute the predominant factor of Indian life. The case for trusting the people was, therefore, the strongest possible.

INDORE ANSWERS CRITICS.

The Maharaja of Indore in his speech replied to the objection against his scheme and proceeded to urge that it was inadvisable to thrust undiluted democracy on the States, for democracy, despite its advantages, was not an unmixed blessing. India, therefore should benefit by the experience of other countries and model her future institutions with regard to the traditions, sentiments and temperament of the people.

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

The Nawab of Chhattari, regretting the failure to solve the communal question, thanked the Premier for his help and said that except on the question of electorates there was complete unanimity among Moslems. He considered that when all other safeguards for the Moslems were embodied in the Constitution and the Moslems realised that the safety of Minorities rested on the goodwill of majority, they would willingly give up separate electorates. Reviewing the rural agitation in India, the Nawab of Chhattari said that its cause was mainly economic. He strongly urged that property rights should be included among fundamental rights.

Raja Narendranath whole-heartedly supported the protest against divorcing provincial autonomy from central responsibility, for questions to be solved in connection with the former were more difficult than those connected with central responsibility.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Raja Narendranath strongly opposed the method of recruitment to public services suggested in the Minorities Pact and said that it would be preferable to meet the claims of all classes by reserving for the transitional period a proportion of the appointments for which such claims might be considered and for the rest, declare merit to be the sole criterion.

Mr. Jadhav generally agreed with Sir A. P. Patro and also with Sir Cowasji Jehangir regarding commercial discrimination. He expressed the opinion that at least partial central responsibility was necessary and said that if the Princes could not enter the Federation soon, power should be given to British India alone to work the Federal constitution. Mr. Jadhav urged the necessity to provide for a just representation of the rural population and declared that separate electorates were indispensable for depressed classes.

DEPLORABLE FACTS.

Sir Hubert Carr affirmed that the Europeans urged the maintenance of the efficiency of services because they wanted Government to start with such weapons as would enable them to ensure peace and prosperity. They would have preferred Provincial Autonomy before Central changes, but realised the deplorable fact that there was not sufficient confidence between India and Britain to-day for India to be content merely with Provincial Autonomy and a declared intention for central development. They therefore endorsed the demand of their fellow delegates that the whole framework of the Federation and provincial autonomy should be simultaneously determined. They hoped that Provincial autonomy would be introduced province by province, the varying needs of each being recognised in its constitution.

VITAL DEMAND.

The Europeans' demand to be allowed to take an equal share with their Indian fellow subjects in the commercial and industrial development of India was vital to them, but did not imply any disadvantage to India or handicap on her industrial development. The generous spirit in which their demands had been received in almost every quarter constituted a good augury for the future. Sir Hubert Carr hoped that as the result of contact between Indian politicians and His Majesty's Government all parties would feel bound to throw their whole influence in the task of allaying the feeling of unrest in India and preparing for calm conditions in which India would rise from the present economic distress.

SPEECHES AT PLENARY SESSION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the Plenary Sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, Mr. Fazlulhuq presented the Muslim case in Bengal and said that separate electorates which were safely entrenched behind the promises of the Premiers and Secretaries of State must continue in order to afford the Moslems opportunities to co-operate with other communities.

INDIA NEEDS CAPITAL.

Sir Padamji Ginwala said, he was prepared to accept safeguards provided they were adequate and practical and were consistent with the constitution. Dealing specially with those safeguards affecting India's credit, he stressed India's need for capital and said it was India's duty to give the creditor the assurance that his money was safe and that his security was in no way changed by the transference of responsibility.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. V.V. Giri on behalf of the Labour delegation opined that occupation and not religion should be the basis of representation and adult suffrage must be introduced. He demanded also the declaration of Fundamental Rights of workers.

The Conference in the afternoon decided to alter to-day's programme and to sit continuously from 2-30 p.m. until 7-30 p.m. instead of holding a night session.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM FIRST.

Mr. Hafiz Hussain declared that the Delhi Resolution constituted the minimum Muslim Charter and while the Muslims did not desire to stand in the way of constitutional progress, the communal problem must be first settled either by agreement or by Government. It must be plainly understood that the Muslims had not even tacitly consented to the framing of the Constitution leading to responsibility with or without safeguards. He wished to put it on record that

the Muslims refused even to consider any academic schemes for Federation or transfer of responsibility before their demands were conceded by Government and other Indian communities.

INDORE'S VIEW.

Mr. Bapna read a speech on behalf of the Maharaja of Indore who was prevented from attending by a recent motor accident, in the course of which he outlined his scheme which was supported by the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Dholpur, Sir P. Pattani and others, for a Confederation of States which would federate collectively with the Proainces. In-

(Continued on page 8).

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A 3955

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12, Mission Row,
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THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 267, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th November 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1931.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 16th November, 1931.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th November, to 12th December, 1931, both days inclusive.
3945

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th December, 1931, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a- Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that a vacancy has occurred on the Works and the Water Committees each on account of the resignation of Mr. W.H. Neilson, O.B.E., and (b) Election of Members of the Committee.

2. Interpellations.

3-7.—Letters from (3) The Superintendent Gokhale Education society, Parel Centre; (4) The Chairman, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital Executive Committee; (5) the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; (6) the President Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; and (7) Mr. S.N. Madhekar, Principal, Bombay New Dumb and Deaf Institution—Applying for a grant-in-aid for their respective institutions.

8. Letter from the Chairman, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital Executive Committee—Forwarding the Annual Report together with the statement of accounts of the Hospital.

9. Letter from Vasu Babu, late Municipal Scavenger—Applying for a gratuity in respect of his service in the Municipality.

10. Letter from Bai Santokh Lallu, widow of Javer Lallu, a Municipal Plungerman—Applying for a gratuity, etc., in respect of the service rendered by her husband to the Municipality.

11. Letter from Bai Walli Narayan, late Halalkhore Woman—Applying for a gratuity in respect of her service in the Municipality.

12. Letter from Bai Tayabai and Bai Sakhoobai, widows of Bhagya Rama, late Muccadum—Applying for a gratuity in respect of the service rendered by their husband to the Municipality.

13. Letter from Alla Sidi Siddi Nama—Applying for a gratuity in respect of the service rendered by his father Siddi Nama Athon to the Municipality.

14. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding the Forty-third Annual Report of the Institute.

15. Letter from Santokebai Tricum, retired Halalkhore Woman—Applying for a gratuity in respect of her service in the municipality.

16. Letter from the Superintendent, Parel Settlement of the Social Service League—Forwarding report of the work done by the League in connection with the Free Reading Room and Library and the Travelling Free Library in 1930.

17. Letter from the Honorary General Secretary, the Bombay Historical Society—Inviting the Corporation to send a delegate to the First Bombay Historical Congress.

18. Letter from Mr. D.M. Kalyanpurkar, Proprietor and Director Bombay Gymnastic Institute—Inviting the Corporation to witness in their official capacity a demonstration of his system of physical culture.

19. Letter from Daya Dana—Applying for a gratuity in respect of the service of his aunt Kancoo Rana, late halalkhore woman.

STANDING COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS—

20. Forwarding, for information, a statement of outstanding bills for Municipal Taxes.

21. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

22. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 150 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the payment to the Bombay Port Trust of the way leave rental in respect of certain groynes constructed across the Mahim Foreshore.

23. Regarding a proposal for leasing a rear flat on the 2nd floor of Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, for a period of two years for accommodating the "A" Ward Assessment Office.

24. Recommending an advance of Rs. 46,593 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of the work of paving the open spaces, etc., at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

25. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, certain Municipal Service, etc., Regulations, relative to the payment of travelling etc., allowances to Municipal employees.

26-27. Statements of Budget Transfers—(26) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee and (27) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

23. Reporting on certain complaints regarding the payment of the amount of Provident Fund to the credit of the late Mr. Padmakar Hari Dandekar, a Municipal School Teacher.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

29. Forwarding a quarterly statement showing the quantity of water brought in to the City and the Suburbs from the various lakes.

30. Forwarding half-yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.

31. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

32. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

33. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheline Mosquitoes during the month of October 1931.

34. Reporting on the applications for gratuity from Bai Hiroo Bhoja, Jairam Sadoo and Rama Govind.

35. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain Municipal land acquired in connection with the Delisle Road Extension Scheme to Bai Kashibai Jagannath Sohani.

36. Reporting on an application from Bai Hiroo widow of Bhoja Narayan, for a compensation for the loss of the life of her husband who died on account of injuries received in the execution of his duty.

37. Reporting on an application for gratuity from Mahomedkhan Lalkhan, late Farrfer in "E" Ward.

38. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1930-31 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

39. Letter from the Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum—Forwarding the Annual Museum Report for the year 1930-31.

40. Letter from Mr. Kanji K. Master—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings till the end of March 1932.

41. Letter from Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman Poonawala—Intimating that owing to indifferent health he will not be able to attend the meetings of the Corporation till the third week of December.

42. Letter from Mr. W.H. Neilson, O.B.E.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

43. Regarding the alleged nuisance caused by the insanitary condition of a urinal at Janjikar Street.

44. Regarding the alleged nuisance caused to the public by the present method of removing kutchra by bullock carts from the 'F' and 'G' Wards to the Purbhadevi Depot, etc.

45. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

46. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

47. From Mr. P. G. Sahastrabudhe—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that Dadar Galli and Hasali Tank Lane should be improved under any section of the Municipal Act and declared as public roads and for requesting the Commissioner to provide there for a sum of Rs. 1 lac in the Budget Estimates for 1932-33.

48. From Mr. B.P. Wadke, seconded by Mr. R.A. Gole and another Councillor—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of compelling house-owners in the City to provide lights on the staircases of their premises.

49. From Mr. B.P Wadke—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the action taken or proposed to be taken by him to give effect to the Corporation Resolution regarding the selection of of a suitable Indian for being trained for appointment as a Fire Brigade Officer.

50-52. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining (50) from the Standing Committee a report as to the reasons for fixing different rates for the supply of water to the Bombay Port Trust, B.B. & C.I. Railway and other public bodies, etc.; (51-52) from the Commissioner (51) a report as to the amount that will remain to be credited to the Municipal Fund as a result of the cut in salaries proposed by him after deducting the income-tax as proposed; and (52) a list of Municipal employees drawing Rs. 200 and above who have completed or will complete 30 years' service before the close of the financial year and the savings that will be effected in case their services are dispensed with.

53. From Mr. R.A. Gole, seconded by Mr. M.U. Rajab and another Councillor—For requesting the Commissioner to include the fair held annually in honour of the Mastan Shah Durgha in the list of fairs for which free permits are granted.

54. From Mr. M.N. Talpade—For requesting Government to exclude from the proposed levy of the Terminal Tax, suburbs of Bombay up to the limit of 30 miles from the City.

55-56. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(55) for appointing a Committee to report as to the desirability of making it obligatory on the menial staff to contribute to the Provident Fund and (56) For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the Special Leave Rules be abolished, etc.

57. From Mr. B.P. Wadke—For requesting the Commissioner to remove the hawker nuisance from the Chowpatty Sands, to submit proposals for the provision of a public urinal in the vicinity and to plant palm trees along the footpath thereat.

58. From Mr. V.S. Velinkar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the number of Municipal employees who are provided with free quarters and as to the desirability of charging rents to those of them who are drawing over Rs. 100 per mensem.

59. From Mr. P.G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. V.S. Velinkar and other Councillors—For expressing the Corporation's protest against the Government's action in increasing by four the number of Councillors to be appointed by Government on the Corporation.

60. From Dr. J.N. Choksy, seconded by Mr. V.S. Velinkar—For requesting Government to summon a joint Conference of the representatives of the Municipality and of the Government to consider the proper spheres of local and provincial taxation.

61. From Dr. J.N. Choksy—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that milch cattle stables should cease to be located in the City and that 10 per cent. of the licenses should be cancelled annually so as to achieve that object within 10 years.

62. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act, so as to authorise the Municipality to carry out inspection of Traders' Premises in respect of weights and measures used by them, etc.

63. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Dr. J.V. Vora—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a representation sent to him by the residents of Tambakanta, Mumbadevi, etc., objecting to the location of public conveyances in the vicinity and requesting him to stop their construction.

By order of His Worship the Mayor,
A.V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1931.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) MILK FRESH, pure and unadulterated, (b) BREAD HORSE, BREAD ORDINARY, BISCUITS LIMJI and BISCUITS DOG, (c) BEEF, MUTTON &c. and (d) MISCELLANEOUS BAZAR ARTICLES shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1931 not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelop which must be endorsed "Tender for.....".

Forms of Contracts, Specifications, etc., will be supplied on payment of Re. 1/- for each copy.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens Office,
Byculla, Bombay.
28th November, 1931.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th November, 1931.
3981

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of Sandalwood more or less, will be sold by Public Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Madras Sandalwood	396	Tirupattur	1-2-1932
"	248	Satyamangalam	3-2-1932
Coorg Sandalwood	300	Fraserpet	6-2-1932

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 43 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the South Indian Railway. Tirupattur is a Railway Station on the South Indian Railway.

Out of 396 tons of Sandalwood proposed for sale at Tirupattur, 28-1/2 tons are at Vellore and intending bidders may inspect the wood at Vellore prior to the sale at Tirupattur.

For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:—

TIRUPATTUR SALE:—District Forest Officer, Vellore.
SATYAMANGALAM SALE:—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
COORG SALE:—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division Mercara.
(Sd.) K. R. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR,
Ag. Conservator of Forests.
Office of the Conservator of Forests, V Circle, Coimbatore, dated 25th November, 1931.

CORRECTION.

Re: ESTATE OF BURZOR R. BOMANJI. ..... Deceased.

In the notices, which appeared in our issues of the 27th and 23th November the year of death of the deceased was wrongly given. It should be 1916 not 1912 or 1931.

F. R. BOMANJI.
Barrister-at-Law,
High Court, Rangoon.
30th November, 1931.
R 6316.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the services of Mr. P. S. SWAMY, as our travelling representative have been terminated as from 26th November, 1931. Public are, therefore warned against dealing with Mr. P. S. Swamy, as our travelling representative any further.

RANE LIMITED.
Bombay, dated
27th November, 1931.
3986

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHORDAS GOVINDJI of Vile Parle has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land admeasuring 1426 square yards or thereabouts bearing Final Plot Number 56—A, being the Southern portion of Final Plot Number 56 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, or interest, in the said piece of land, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange gift, easement, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possaession, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, pleader for the purchaser in his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 28th day of November 1931.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL.
B. A., LL. B.,
Advocate, High Court.
3985

Dr. N. L. Burman
Hydrocele Expert
(Balaji Road Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates:—
30th Nov. to 6th December
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Hararwala Building
Goltitha, BOMBAY 4.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Tel. No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES COLOURED STRIPED POPLIN SHIRTING.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for Mr. Vrajlal Dullabhdas, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1910 of 1931 (Vrajlal Dullabhdas V/s. Messrs. Ramanlal Shantilal, a firm) in pursuance of an order of the High Court dated 26th November, 1931 and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramanlal Shantilal the Defendants:

16 cases coloured striped Poplin Shirting including:—

Cases	Mark	No.
3	R. S. 406 Vraj	4/6
1	R. S. 411 Vraj	47
2	R. S. 001 Vraj	4/5
6	R. S. 419 Vraj	67/72
4	R. S. 420 Vraj	73/75 & 79

Samples of above are open for inspection.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!!
UTILISE BEHAR BLANKETS.
HELP VILLAGE INDUSTRY.
Useful for every body. Hand-made of pure sheep wool, cheap and very durable. Quotations for large orders from Ruling Chiefs, Government Officers for use in different departments, for horses and in general can be supplied if required. Particulars and full size samples can be had per V.P. Post. No cuttings available because of hand-made.

	Size.
1st Class (very thick and lasting)	8'x6' Rs. 7/3
2nd Class (Superior Quality)	7-1/2'x6' Rs. 6/8
3rd Class (Medium Quality)	7-1/2'x5' Rs. 5
4th Class (Medium Quality)	7'x4-1/2' Rs. 3/12
5th Class (Medium Quality)	6-1/2'x4' Rs. 2/8

WE SUPPLY YARN ALSO.
R. K. BURMAN
JAMHOR (Gaya).
Telegraphic Address: "BLANKET," 'JAMHOR.'

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Send for Free Book giving full particulars of Trench's Remedy, the world famous cure for Epilepsy and Fits—Simple home treatment, 40 years' success.
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Sole Agent: E. FYFE.
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is the only known remedy to prevent intestinal Fermentations. It keeps the system free from all sorts of poisons generated by purification and Fermentation in the intestines and helps to make life worth living. Ask for Circular and Catalogue. Per Bottle Rs. 2-8-0.

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Tindharia Tea Estate.

PURE DARJEELING TEAS.

Direct from the Garden. Awarded Gold Medal at the Indian Industrial Exhibition. 100 per cent Indian Capital, labour and management. We do not fear comparison—we invite it. Prices greatly reduced. Liberal commission offered. Trial Solicited. FOR SAMPLES 4 As. postage stamps requested.

SPECIAL OFFER—5 Pounds Primrose Pekoe or Household Dust in lead lined box delivered free of cost all over India for Rs. 5 only.

For rates, terms and other particulars please write to:
Manager, TINDHARIA TEA ESTATE,
P. O. Tindharia, D. H. Ry., Bengal.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

NO INVESTMENT DEMAND FOR GOVT. SECURITIES.

Reactionary Feeling In Silver.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

Money rates were a shade stealier this week with call funds placed between 4 1/2 p.c. and 5 1/2 per cent. The trade demand has decreased by Rs. 83.04 lacs, but it is generally expected that it will revive in the near future. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 537.50 lacs and renewals to Rs. 443.30 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 5 p.c., two months 5 1/2 p.c.; three months 6 p.c. and six months 6 p.c.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 20th November 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 23.25 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 9,37,46,000 as compared with Rs. 20.27 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.18, an increase of 0.50 p.c. over last week. Loans and Inland Bills discounted have declined by Rs. 32.79 lacs and by Rs. 70.84 lacs respectively, while Cash, credits are slightly up by Rs. 4.16 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 76.13 lacs to Rs. 7.62 crores and other deposits by Rs. 22.44 lacs to Rs. 61.70 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 8 p.c.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The tone of the gilt-edged market was weak following advices from London and the uncertainty attending upon the outcome of the Round Table Conference. There was practically no investment demand 3 1/2 p.c. India Sterling Loan after declining from £53 to £49.10 closed at £50. The rate for 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper in the local market dropped from Rs. 55 to Rs. 53-8. 5 p.c. Loan due 1945-55 lost about a rupee to Rs. 93-6. 1935 loan declined to Rs. 91-4 and 1933 to Rs. 97 2. 1939-44 Loan quietened to Rs. 82-6. 6 p.c. Bonds due 1932 are quoted at Rs. 99-6 and 1933-36 Loan at Rs. 95-8. 6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan eased to Rs. 100-14. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan declined from Rs. 63 to Rs. 62-6 and 1934-37 loan to Rs. 83. 4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan fell from Rs. 68-10 to Rs. 68-4, while 1934 bonds were a shade quieter at Rs. 92. 6 1/2 p.c. Treasury bonds sold up to 21st November amounted to Rs. 15.35 crores.

EXCHANGE—Sterling exchange was quieter with a fall of 1/16d to 1/6-1/16 for sellers and 1s. 6-1/8d. for buyers, though some business passed at middle rate. Easier advices from Calcutta, absence of merchandise exports and the relatively smaller volume of gold export bills this week, account for the present situation. Government bought £75,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. and allotted £925.000 at 1s. 6-3/32d. The tap rate is now 1s. 6-1/8. Forward rates were also a shade easier being quoted at 1s. 1/32d. for delivery Jan/Feb.

The dollar sterling quotation declined this week from dol. 3.74 to dol. 3.58. French francs appreciated from 95.59 to 91.75 the Belga from 27.00 to 26.00 and the Italian lira from 72.65 to 70.90.

GOLD.—The price of gold oscillated with the New York-London cross rate but the tendency on the whole was firm. Ready ranged between Rs. 26-10-0 and Rs. 28-2-0 per tola. Rates in the local market have remained on or about the export parity and bookings by this week's mail are consequently small being about Rs. 111.14 lacs. The daily offtake averages only 2000 tolas while arrivals from upcountry are on a fair scale and the supplies on hand amount to about 2 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold, after rising from 109s. 7d. to 113.9d., declined to 111s. 10d. but improved and closed at 114s2d. The rate for sovereigns improved during the week from Rs. 16-10 to Rs. 17-8-0 both for ready and delivery 22nd December. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-2-0 and Rs. 26-10 for ready, Rs. 28-1-6 and Rs. 26-10-0 for 26th November settlement and Rs. 28-1-3 and Rs. 26-9-9 for 28th December settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 578,877 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

SILVER.—The silver market was characterised by erratic day to day fluctuations and the volume of turnover was restricted. So long as conditions in the other principal silver markets remain uncertain, little activity will be witnessed in the local market. The price of ready moved between Rs. 57-14 and Rs. 60-2 per 100 tolas. The daily off take has improved to some 60 bars owing probably to the fact that the price has fallen by nearly Rs. 6 from the top level and there is a general feeling that it may react again. Stocks on hand now amount to about 4550 bars. In Shanghai the tael improved during the week from 1s. 9-1/4.d to 1s. 10-1/8 at the close. The highest and lowest rates in London were 18-11/16d. and 18-5/16d. for ready, 18-7/8d and 18-5/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-2 and Rs. 57-14 for ready, Rs. 56-8 and Rs. 54-2 ex. duty for 30th November settlement and Rs. 60-6 and Rs. 57-14 cum-duty for 29th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £77,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £227,500. The total Imports during the week amounted to 481 bars and Rs. 2970 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SHARES—The share market ruled dull with hardly any movement in rates. Investors are still keeping out of the market and the small business that passed was in carry-overs owing to the approach of settlement. Cotton mill shares were slightly easier.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Our Sugar Market ruled easy in the beginning, steady in the middle and dull at the close of the week under review, with fluctuations within very narrow limits. In all Ready as well as forward prices are nearly unchanged. Offtake for spot sugar remained on a limited scale owing to heavy arrivals during the week. It is reported that prominent British Indian Importer sold about 1500 tons Java White Sugar Ex. S. S. Hathkola at about Rs. 6/1 and about 1500 tons Ex. S. S. Arabia at about Rs. 5/15 to 5/14/6 both for C. I. F. Colombo. One European house is also reported to have sold 900 tons Java White Sugar Jan./March shipment at Rs. 5/9/6 to Rs. 5/10/6 to Bazar dealers. It is reported from London that sales of about 15,000 tons British Refined double bags and 13000 tons Continental Single bags were made some time back for west cost India at about Sh. 7/7½ to Sh. 7/9 F.B.B. from these lots some small sales of British Refined Sugar are reported to have been made in Bombay and Karachi markets at about 5/11/9 to 5/11/3.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/10/- and Rs. 15/10 for Java Ready Sugar. Rs. 5/13 and Rs. 5/12/6 for October, Rs. 5/13 and Rs. 5/12 for November, Rs. 5/12 and Rs. 5/11/3 for Nov./December shipment and Rs. 14/14/6 and Rs. 14/- for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta & Karachi are also reported to be practically unchanged with fair demand for Ready Sugar. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/14 & Rs. 15 respectively.

Foreign Markets London Terminal Market is reported to be Steady and prices for Raw have declined by about ½d. per cwt.

Latest Sales reported by Java Trust are 39880 tons of Java White Sugar and 2000 tons of Brown Sugar.

New York is also reported to be quiet but steady and prices for December, January, March and May have respectively declined by 7, 6, 3 and 1 points.

ARRIVALS: S. S. Subedar and S. S. Traprainlon of Java Sugar and S. S. Queintin and S. S. Degrun of Russian Beet Sugar arrived during the week, with a cargo of 14057, 5300, 40,770 and 51,000 bags respectively S. S. Arabia is expected to arrive on the 29th instant, with a cargo of Java Sugar.

STOCKS AND OFFTAKE

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the barzar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/14 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Tranprainlon Rs. 5/13 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October Rs. 5/13 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment November Rs. 5/12 per cwt. F. B. H

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 5/11/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Quiet.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Khar Residents' Support

At a public meeting held at Khar on Thursday, under the Presidentship of Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., a resolution was passed supporting the Guruvayur Temple Entry Satyagraha and appealing to the public for help and co-operation.

Mr. Nagindas Master emphasised the necessity of removing the curse of untouchability for the purpose of national solidarity without which India could not achieve her political freedom and economic prosperity. He dwelt at length the pitiable condition in Kerala where there was not only untouchability but also unapproachability in practice even to-day, and the significance of the Guruvayur Temple Entry Satyagraha.

AN ALL-INDIA PROBLEM.

He said that though that movement had not yet been accepted as an all India issue, yet in fact it was a movement aiming at the solution of an all-India problem and its success or failure was sure to have its repercussions in other parts of the country, and therefore he laid great stress on the impending necessity of every patriotic Indian extending his or her unflinching co-operation, support and help to those who are conducting the Temple Entry Satyagraha Movement at Gurupayur with a view to ensure its success which was sure to expedite the advent of "Purna-Swaraj".

Mr. Purnanand in a speech gave a description how this curse of untouchability had been a most disintegrating force in the country in the past and how it was even to-day a stumbling blick in India's march to freedom. He even advocated the deportation of all the orthodox Brahmins if that course could remove this blot on the fair name of Hinduism.

Mr. Trivedi drew a line of demarkation between the Nasik and Guruvayur Temple Entry Satyagraha and said that there was a very bad political move behind the Nasik Satyagraha inasmuch as it was intended to hamper the progress of our efforts to establish complete independence in India.

FUNDS REQUIRED.

Mr N. N. Menon, explained to the audience the reasons which prompted the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee to launch the Guruvayur Temple Entry Satyagraha, what difficulties the public workers in Kerala had to encounter in carrying out any constructive programme for the amelioration of the pitiable condition of the "Untouchables" and "Unapproachables", how the satyagraha was being conducted at present, the nature of the mean factics employed by the Temple Authorities and the orthodox Hindus to crush the movement, the humiliating and hgih-handed treatments meted out to the satyagrahis and their patient sufferings of all kinds of hardships. He emphasised the necessity of rendering financial help to the organisers to ensure the successful termination of the movement, and moved for the formation of a local committee for the collection of funds. A Committee was appointed.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS EXAM.—The following students have passed the Social Workers' Training Class Examination held in October 1931 under the auspices of the Social Service League:—

Mr. A. S. Kulkarni, Miss M. T. David, Mr. M. H. K. Vakharia, Mr. W. K. Savarkar, Mr. N. D. Vakharia, Mr. C. B. Patel, Mr. B. J. Patel, Mr. E. L. Lokhandwalla, Mr. M. B. Mankad, Mr. K. S. Pitkar, Mr. E. E. Nagree, Mr. S. Rogade.

ADDITION TO VICTORIA GARDEN ZOO:—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens:—

1. Hig Deer (Carvus porcinus) by Mr. Kevin Fernandes. 2 Rib faced Deer or Indian muntijac (Cervulus muntjac) by Mrs. Baker. 3 Malabar squirrel (Sciurus maximus) by Mr. H. M. Kolah. 4 Four honred antelope (Tetracerus quadricornis) by Mrs. Baker. 5 Indian Jackal cub (Canis aureus) by Mr. Kasamkhan Oosman Khan 6 Leopard cub (Felis Pardus) by H.H. The Mahaja Saheb of Dungarpur, Rajputana 7 Indian Jaobalent (Canis aureus) 8Zrab-eating monkeys (Macacus cynomulgus) by Mr. Ludwig. 9 Indian Jackal (canis aureus) by Mrs. I. E. Harker. 10 Four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) by Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Kt. Bar-at-Law.

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Silk Flakes

HOW disappointing it is when your dainty garments that looked so beautiful when new gradually lose their soft sheen and freshness. Coarse soaps and rubbing do irreparable damage to the tiny fibres of delicate fabrics; and filmy undies, silk stockings and fragile saries can be ruined in just a few washings.

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YOUR FORTUNE

Simply send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I shall send you by V.P. for Re. 1 only your one year's life reading complete with forecasts of every sort. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars.

Note: A reward of Rs. 1,000 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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Stop That COUGH Before It Settles On Your Child's CHEST

LITTLE sufferers from coughs, colds, throat troubles, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, etc., derive the greatest benefit from Peps. Peps are a true breathe-able remedy in handy tablet form. They are far safer than liquid mixtures containing dangerous narcotic drugs.

Peps are not only a pleasant medicine to take, but they quickly relieve any pain or soreness in throat or chest. The volatile essences which Peps give off (as they dissolve in the mouth), swiftly destroy harmful germs, heal the cough-torn breathing tubes, and strengthen the chest and lungs. Let the youngsters have Peps freely, night and morning, as a safeguard against colds, chills, and bronchial troubles.

Medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

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DR. DESHMUKH'S SCATHING INDICTMENT OF PROPOSED BILL

INSULT AND CHALLENGE TO INDIA

The objectionable features of the proposed bill for the establishment of a Medical Council for India were subjected to a slashing criticism by a number of prominent doctors at a public meeting of the Medical profession held on Friday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge. The invitation to the meeting bore the signatures of over twenty prominent men of the profession. There was a large gathering of medicos present at the meeting over which Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided.

Great indignation was voiced by the speakers at the veiled attempts to ignore the rights of the profession in India. Resolutions were passed demanding for the British Indian Medical Council the same powers, rights and privileges as those of the General Medical Council and expressing indignation at the restriction put on the free choice of the electorate.

Dr. Deshmukh said that he would rather wish that they had not had to deal with such a Bill. But as practical men they had to face the fact that a Bill of this sort had been brought up and was likely to be passed. The Government was in unnecessary haste to get the Bill passed. So their aim should be to purge the Bill of some of its objectionable features rather than to throw it according to the well-known maxim "what cannot be ended should be mended."

CHALLENGE TO DIGNITY.

Clause 19 of the Bill, which among other things sought to place the licentiate of apothecary in England and the dominions on a level with the medical graduates of the Indian Universities, was in the medical language the "sceptic position" of the whole thing, and it had either to be "deodorised or sterilised". The minimum qualification for entry in the Register was the degree of a graduate of an Indian university and at the same time the ordinary licentiate apothecary of England could also be included on the Register. It was thus a challenge to their dignity. Why then did the Government create lower degrees of licentiates in India?

Again the Bill professed to do good to public by regulating the profession. But if the graduates alone were to be included in the Register then he pointed out that there could be only one doctor for three lakhs of people, as there could only be about 10,000 graduates in the whole of India. This was absurd on the face of it and could not hold water.

Another object of the Bill was to help Indian students to prosecute their studies in England. As against this argument the Chairman pointed out that for the sake of the very few students who proceed to England such a bill need not be passed and considering the "tremendous rate of Indianisation!" (laughter) of the Indian Medical Service since 1920 such a necessity did not at all arise.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

The objects set forward in the preamble to the Bill was nothing short of a camouflage. It was an insult to the Indian medical practitioners and through them to the Indian public and the Bill could be acceptable only if the principle of reciprocity which had been urged by the Bombay Medical Council was incorporated in the Bill.

The Bill was very dishonest and unclean and was a breach of faith on the part of the Government of India.

There were other very objectionable features in the Bill particularly the method of election was thoroughly undemocratic.

Eight gentlemen, who had teaching experience were to represent more than 10,000 graduates

In conclusion, Dr. Deshmukh said that the Bill had to be thoroughly modified.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Following resolutions were passed at the meeting.

"That this meeting of the Medical Profession views with great concern some of the Sections and Sub-Sections of the Draft Bill to establish a Medical Council for India. The composition of the Bill as also of the Covering Letter suggests that it is drafted mainly to placate the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. The profession is emphatically of opinion that if the British Indian Medical Council is to be established under an Act, it should in no way be subservient to any outside body or authority. It should have the same powers, rights and privileges as those of the General Medical Council, particularly in matters of education and reciprocity; it should be composed on democratic principles with a majority of elected members and an elected President. It should have the power to appoint its own Registrar, who should not be entrusted with the duties of an Inspector or of a Visitor.

INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE

"That this meeting of the profession expresses its indignation at the restriction put on the free choice of the electorate, viz., to elect, as members of the Council, such men only as have five years or more of teaching experience. The profession considers this restriction, which relegates the rights and privileges of over 6,000 of its members to an insignificantly small body of about 500 medical men, as an insult to its intelligence and derogatory to its self-respect. The Sub-Section 3 of Section 5 pertaining to the restriction should, therefore, be expunged from the Bill, and the Medical Profession should be left unfettered to select its own representatives.

"That this meeting of the Medical Profession accepts for recognition qualifications granted by licensing bodies in the United Kingdom, in British possessions, and in foreign countries, as mentioned in the Register of the General Medical Council and described in the Second Schedule of the said Bill, upto the enactment of this Act only; but strongly objects to any further recognition of such qualifications, ipso facto, as implied in Section 19 (1) of the Draft Bill, because such a recognition would practically deprive the British Indian Medical Council of its power of exercising or arranging schemes of reciprocity with these licensing bodies, and make the Council indirectly subservient to the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Under no circumstances is the Profession prepared to accept the creation of such a Council. The Sub-Section 1 of Section 19 should, therefore, be expunged from the Draft Bill or modified as under:—

"The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside British India, which are included in the Second Schedule, shall be recognised medical qualifications for persons enrolled or entitled to be enrolled on the Provincial Medical Registers upto the enactment of this Act."

Share Market

SCATTERED BUYING

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The share market opened quiet at a decline of about Rs. 2/, but in the absence of selling, prices improved on scattered short covering. There was more activity in Bombay Burma shares which improved about Rs. 5/. In sympathy of Bombay Burma, there was small improvement in other miscellaneous shares. To-day there was some transfer business and the last day for December settlement is Monday the 30th inst. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 651/ and after fluctuating within a narrow range of 2 points closed at the opening level.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 651; 50; 54; 51
Century 215; 13; 16; 14; 15
Colaba 71
Crescent 51
Fazul 307; 10; 7
Indore 310; 11
Madhowji 11
Nagpur 366; 67
New Great 121; 22
Pearl 173
Simplex 47
Swadeshi 214
Burma 315; 21; 20; 22; 18
Hydro 108; 9-6
Tram 102-3; 102-8
Deff. 325
Ord. 26-10; 8; 14; 12
Bundi 13-4
Indian 157; 58
Katni Ord. 144
Alcock 83

Bombay, Nov. 28.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	651/14
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	215
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	267/8
100 Ccorla	71/4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-9
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	307/8
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	85
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	311/4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	3-8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	108/12
250 Laxmi	690
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	30-0
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	121/4
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	173/12
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	47/8
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	214/6
25 Tata P.	18
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1050
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	60--8
50-25 Central	14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	378/12
500-125 Imperial Cent.	217/8
100-50 India	77
5 Union	3-1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bunji	13-4
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	158/12
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	146-6
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	168/12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
18 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-4
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad	110
4000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	626/4
50 Bom. Tram P.	63
50 Bombay Tram	102-8
100 Tata Hydro P	99/6
100 Tata Hydro	109/6
1000 Tata Power P	1010
1000 Tata Power	405
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	660
100 Amritsar Patti	68
100 Central Province	71-12
100 Dho. Barramati	76-8
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bhon	40-12
500 Tapti Valley	582-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	9/5
10 Shivrajpur	13/14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49/12
30 Tata Steel D.	325
75 Tata Steel	26-12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	187/8
250 Bom. Steam	168/2
50 Bombay Telephone	42-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-14
125 Bom. Burma Old	318/12
50 Bom. Burma New	116/4
100 Ind. Bleaching	31-4
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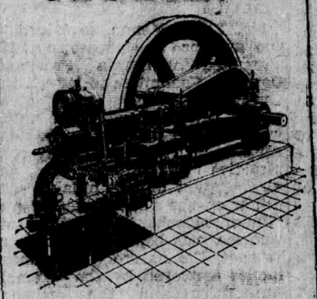

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting, Congress House. Nasik leader to speak on Temple Satyagraha. 6-45 p.m.
B.P.C.C. meeting, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., 7 p.m. Concert by Homji Sisters; 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book Chats.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Mrs. MANORAMABAI KOTHARE, wife of Dr. Madhukar and daughter-in-law of Dr. A. P. Kothare, died on Saturday, November 28, at 6-30 a.m.

B.P.C.C. MEETING:—An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SANATANISTS' MEETING:—There will be a public meeting of Sanatanists to-day (Monday) at Sukhanandji's Dharmasala, C. P. Tank Road, at 5 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL CLASSES:—Dr. B. P. Hivale will begin his course in Psychology today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the ground floor of the South Wing of the Bombay University (opposite Watson's Rotel).

GURUKULA KANGRI:—Gentlemen desirous of securing new admissions of their wards or boys in the Gurukula Kangri University are requested to correspond early. Rules and admission forms can be had from the office of:—The Governor, Gurukula Kangri, (Saharanpur).

RATNAGIRI FLOOD RELIEF:—On behalf of the Ratnagiri Jalapralaya Sahayak Samiti Mr. Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe will explain the conditions and relief work in the flood-stricken area in Ratnagiri District, at 9 p.m. to-day. (Monday) at a meeting at Bharateeya Tarun Sangh Hall, Kalachowky Road, Chinchpokly.

"SENAPATI" BAPAT CONGRATULATED.

(From A Correspondent)
AKOLA, Nov. 27.

A large public meeting was held at Akola under the presidentship of Sjt. Brijlal Biyani to congratulate 'Senapati" Bapat on his recent conviction. Messrs. Godboie, Pandit, Ambulker and Nene addressed the meeting.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Yuvaraj of Kapurthala and Mr. C. S. C. Harrison lunched at Government House, Bombay. on Saturday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. T. Walwyn, Major and Mrs. N. M. Morris, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Mundy and Flag Lieut. H. Morland dined at Government House. Bombay, on Saturday.

LIQUOR PICKETING IN C WARD.

The C Ward Congress Committee has started picketing of toddy and liquor shops. Inspite of harassment of the pickets by the owners picketing is going on as usual.

The Committee appeals for more volunteers. A conference of all the volunteers who have taken the Committee's badges will be held on Tuesday, the 1st December at 9-30 p.m.

MARATHA UNION OF KARACHI.

In the annual general meeting of the Union held on 25th November the following office-bearers have been elected:—President—Mr. R. A. Donde; Vice-President—Dr. B. Bhujanga Rao, M.B.B.S., B.Hy; D.T.M.; Treasurer—Mr. B. S Chavan; General Secretary—Mr. D. G. Mijagari Joint Secretary, Mr. Jagannath V. Dhaivi Sports Secretary—Mr. B. D. Shankar; Members:—Messrs. G. B. Bhonsle, B.A.; S. V. Karnik, B.A.; S N Narse; J S Pallow; B S Pathar; Auditor—Prof. S B Junnarkar, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (London).

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GUJRAT MANDAL:—The "Mandal" has decided to hold its Annual Social Gathering on Sunday the 5th of December at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate will be the guest of honour. The programme includes many interesting items.

A few of them are, (1) Garba by the lady students of the college. (2) Mixed Ras (boys and girls of the college). (3) Dramatic pieces (mixed) by the students of the college and Indian dance.

Admission passes can be had from the Prof. Kulkarni Stall (Elphinstone College) Prof. Shah and Mr. Murli Thakur (Treasurer).

BARODA'S BAN ON UNTOUCHABILITY.

Depressed Classes' Gratitude To Maharaja.

A public meeting of the depressed classes of Bombay was held on Saturday last at Palton Road under the presidency of Dr. Solanki when a resolution was passed expressing their gratitude to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and his government for issuing an order that children belonging to the so-called untouchable castes should be allowed to sit along with children of other castes in Common Schools.

"OUTRAGEOUS AND UNWARRANTED."

Bombay Condemns Dhrangadhra Ban.

The General meeting of the Dhrangadhra Sansthan Prajamandal was held on Saturday last at Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, with Sjt. Gokaldas Gagiani in the chair when resolutions were passed congratulating Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi, the President of the Mandal and other members of the Working Committee who went to Dhrangadhra to offer Satyagraha and courted imprisonment and condemning the prohibitory orders passed by the authorities of the Western India States' Agency as outrageous and unwarranted as they aimed at crushing the public life of Kathiawar and calling on the people of Kathiawar to muster strong against the forces of repression and misrule.

A committee of seven members from amongst those present was appointed to collect fund for Satyagraha.

THE TERMINAL TAX

B. B. & C. I. Against Collection

Bombay, Nov. 27.

It is understood that the B.B. and C.I. Railway company have decided not to collect the terminal tax on suburban passengers, which it will be remembered, was lately suggested, by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on the ground that the collection of such a tax is likely to affect their earnings.

The Corporation has applied for permission to levy the tax to the Government, who are considering the matter.

WHAT WILL G.I.P. RY. DO?

So far as the G.I.P. Railway is concerned, (which is now a State Railway) it will have to carry out the instructions of the Railway Board, in the event of the measure being finally sanctioned by the Bombay Government. It is believed, however, that in view of the seriousness of the measure, Government will not allow it without the previous approval of the railways.

JAPANESE JUJITSU TRAINING INSTITUTE IN BOMBAY.

The following is received from the Japanese Consulate, Bombay: "It will be of interest to the public of Bombay to hear that Mr. S. Hamada and Dr. S. Toi, two Japanese experts in Jujitsu, have arrived in this city. Mr Hamada is qualified up to the fifth grade and Dr. Toi up to the third grade. The third grade in Jujitsu is an uncommon thing to attain, not to speak of the fifth grade which is really a very high standard.

These two Japanese Jujitsu experts have opened a Jujitsu Training Institute at Clare House No. 32, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay; where they will be pleased to welcome any person desiring to have training in this world-renowned art of Jujitsu."

BOMBAY COUNCIL AGENDA.

The Agenda for the Fourth Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, commencing at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday, (30th November) at 2 p.m.

(1) Oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

(2) Nomination of four chairmen by the President.

(3) Questions and Answers.

(4) Government Bill—Bill No. XLV of 1931 (A Bill to provide for a succession duty in the Presidency of Bombay)—First Reading.

Notices of amendments have been received from (1) Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil. (2) Mr. N. E. Navle. (3) Dr. M. K. Dixit and (4) The Hon. Govindrao B. Pradhan.

(5) Demands for supplementary grants.

"F" WARD D.C.C.:—An urgent meeting of the members of the Council of management of the Volunteer Sub-Committee of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 1st December 1931 at 8-30 a.m. at the Committee's Office in Parel.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Council of Management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 2nd December 1931 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office in Parel.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Benthall's Claims Exposed.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, November 28.

Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta delivered a lecture at the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, on Thursday on "Commercial Discrimination". Principal T. K. Shahani presided.

Mr. Mehta described the subject-matter of his lecture as one of the major issues before the Round Table Conference. He submitted, however, that it was a misleading term and the odour about the term was likely to lead many people to shun it. Essentially it is not a question of discrimination but of safeguarding of national interests and if some kind of differentiation between Nationals and Non-nationals was needed for the sake of economic development, the interests of India must be the paramuont consideration and the sole criterion. It was really a question of equalising conditions as between Indians and non-Indians. As Prof. H. J. Laski has recently observed, "Freedom of contract only begins where equality of bargaining power begins." After tracing the history of this question and the controversy it had aroused, the lecturer dealt with the principal demands urged by Mr. Benthal before the Conference. In the first place, reciprocal treatment was claimed. If equality between Britishers and Indians was, in Gandhiji's words, equality between a giant and a dwarf, reciprocity between England and India under existing conditions was one between a prince and a pauper, the latter of whom had everything to receive and nothing in return to give. The inferiority of Indians rests not on legal privileges but on economic facts. The vital issue in economic relationship between England and India was not abstract rights but practical powers. It is because Great Britain has nothing to fear in the economic sphere from an industrially backward India that she concedes to her formal equality and speaks of reciprocity which is a joke that might appear entertaining to its makers but seems cruel to Indians.

USE OF PROTECTION.

Mr. Benthal demands, in the second place, equal treatment in respect of State-aid to industries in the shape of bounties and subsidies. After all, in this matter, we must consider the value and object of protection. The use of protection, said Prof. Bastable, is a national apprenticeship and its essence is nationality. Tariffs are needed to protect national industries but if foreign interests taking aavantage of tariff walls come and compete within the territory of the country concerned, are we to be powerless to take measures to safeguard national enterprises? The claim of Mr. Benthal not only goes against the recommendations of the External Capital Committee but also the accepted policy of the Government of India which had laid down restrictions in respect of capital and directorate in the case of Steel or Civil aviation or radio-telegraph Company. Mr. Benthal objects even to the power of the Government to prescribe the proportion of Indian Directors in such cases. Indians who have all along been fighting for economic independence are striving not for a few jobs but for obtaining controlling interests in their hands without which even a trained personnel is impossible.

WHAT ARE ESTABLISHED RIGHTS.

The third important point of Mr. Benthal is that the established rights of Britishers should be recognised as a part of national economy. The acceptance of this principle depends on what connotation we give to the term "right". Is it their right to monopolise spheres of industry and to annihilate Indian competition by any means within their power? It has been authoritatively and universally recognised that the coasting trade of a country is its domestic concern in which foreigners may be admitted as a matter or grace, not as a matter of right; yet will regulation of coasting trade be construed as interference with established rights? If Mr. Benthal's claim is conceded, will Government be debarred from placing restrictions on the activities of foreign exchange banks or insurance Companies on the ground that it would constitute interference with established rights? Whether such restrictions in any particular instance are necessary or not is a distinct issue which is to be judged on its own merits. What is fundamentally objectionable in conceding such a claim as Mr. Benthal's is that it would leave the Indian Legislature powerless to devise and pursue a national economic policy or take whatever measures it considers desirable in national interests. It would constitute severe limitation on the inherent right of a free legislature and a violation of the conception of national sovereignty. The grounds on which Mr. Benthal's claim was based were that the Britishers were a minority community and were fellow-subjects of the British Empire. Both the claims were untenable. In no accepted sense of the term could the British commercial community be regarded as a minority and this claim had been rejected by Gandhiji. It was not the rights of a minority but the continuance of their privileges as a ruling race that they demand. If they are willing to live as fellow-subjects, why did they demand special treatment in jury trials and even in jails? They cannot have it both ways. Even a Dominion Government was entitled by law as well as practice to differentiate between different classes of British subjects. On the other hand, British subjects as British subjects were not entitled to claim equal treatment because there was no common citizenship in the Empire and because digerent Dominions were developing their own distinct nationalities. In no Dominion have such safeguards been insisted upon as a condition precedent to granting Dominion status nor have the rights of citizenship been guaranteed as they are being muleted from India. The safeguards demanded by Mr. Benthal were objectionable both from the constitutional and the economic view points and must be resisted.

The president, Mr. Shahani, agreed with the standpoint taken up by the lecturer and said that Britain had discriminated and still discriminate against Indians whenever her interests demanded it and India should have the same right.

LADY INSTRUCTOR'S TRAINING CAMP:—Sjt. Purshotam Trikamdas, Member-in-charge, Volunteer Board, B.P.C.C. writes:—

It is decided to open in Bombay a Hindustani Seva Dal Lady Instructors' Training Camp on Monday the 14th December 1931 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will perform the opening ceremony. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent leaders will attend. All the Provincial Boards are requested to inform their candidates to reach Bombay by the 13th December 1931 latest. All enquiries pertaining to the Camp should be made at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

THE LATE MAHARANI OF GWALIOR'—The members of the Managing Committee of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha of Bombay waited upon his Highness the young Maharaja of Gwalior State and presented to his Highness a condolence letter on account of the sad and premature demise of his Highness's mother late Maharani Chinku Raje Shinde, the Regent of the Gwalior State. The letter was read by Mr. D. S. Yande. Hope was expressed that the present Regent Maharani Gajara Raje Shinde will prove equally beneficial to the State subjects.

PROTEST AGAINST POST-MORTEM.

MUSLIM DEMONSTRATION IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

A large crowd of Mussalmans gathered at noon to-day in the premises of the civil hospital, shouting angry protests against the post-mortem examination which was proceeding on the body of a Muslim youth who was murdered last night. The crowd objected to the post-mortem on the ground that it was against religious principles; and when the doctor, who is a Mussalman, went out of the dead house for a short consultation the crowd removed the dead body and were bearing it out of the premises.

At this stage Mr. Faki Mahomed Durakhan, a Municipal Councillor who came to the scene to try to pacify the mob, intervened and persuaded them to take the body back to the dead house. Meanwhile the doctor communicated with the police who hastened to the spot. They have shepherded the crowd to a safe distance, where they still stand demanding that the body should be handed over to them. Two arrests have been made in connection with the murder.

(Later).—After the post-mortem the dead body was handed over to the crowd, which thereafter dispersed.—A.P.

MR. G. L. KANDALKAR ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

Sees Meerut Comrade In K. E. M. Hospital.

(From A Correspondent)

Mr G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union who was released on Thursday from Alibag Jail on bail, arrived in Bombay on Friday at the Alexandra Docks when he was cheered and greeted with 'Lal Bavte Ki Jai' and 'Kandalker Zindabad' by a large number of workers who had gathered to receive their president. Almost all leaders of the various Unions in Bombay including Messrs. Z. Choudhari and D. L. Pathak of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Ibrahim and others of the Dock Workers' Union, Messrs. Abdul Majid, Nerurger and Gaikwad and Dr. Gavande of the Red Flag Union were amongst those present. Red Shirt Volunteers presented a "Guard of Honour" to their President when he stepped out of the steamer laughing. After he was profusely garlanded on behalf of the various Trade Unions in Bombay, Mr. Kandalkar motored away to the Girni Kamgar Union's Office at Lal Baug where he was again welcomed by the workers.

Though Mr. Kandalker's health is affected by jail life, he did not take a moment's rest and went straight to see Mr. Kasle, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who is lying in the K. E. M. Hospital in a precarious condition.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The "Congress House" in Madras is beginning to buzz with life. Stalls are springing up on all sides in the Congress compound.

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition Committee is trying to make the whole show a grand success. To meet the increasing demand from the Swadeshi manufacturers in the country the number of stalls have been increased. The Committee has excluded non-khadi textiles completely.

"The Khadi Court." The All-India Spinners' Association, Tamil Nad Branch, has completed its arrangements for the Khadi Court, where, it is expected, a variety of Khadi products from all parts of the country will be prominently exhibited.

"The Side-show." The Exhibition Committee has resolved to provide the visitors to the Exhibition attractive side-show, such as music, magic, physical culture demonstrations, public lectures on industrial economics, etc. A radio set will be put up in the premises.

NASIK SATYAGRAHA.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE:—Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the Congress House Compound, when Sjt. Govindrao H. Deshpande, popular leader of Nasik and the Hon. Secretary of the Nasik District Congress Committee will speak on "Nasik Temple-Entry Satyagraha".

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside.

GODAVERI RYOTS' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

A Rajahmundry message says that Special Ryots Conference of East Godaveri District will be held at Coconada on the 5th December to express the ryots feelings on the question of enhancement of land revenue proposed by Government and to explain fully the conditions of the agricultural classes.

Mr. Souter, Settlement Commissioner who is now touring the District has agreed to attend Conference.—A. P.

ONE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Heavy Sentences In Kachhar Rioting Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

Mr. J. Collister, District and Session Judge to-day delivered judgment in the Kachhar rioting case in which it was alleged that nine Muslims had been murdered during the last riots. He convicted one to transportation for life two to 10 years each and eleven were acquitted.

SEVA DAL ORGANISATION.

Hardikar To Visit Madras.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Nov. 28.

Doctor Hardiker, visits Madras on December First. During his stay there he will consult leaders and workers as well as Congress officials regarding the organisation work of the provincial Volunteer Department of Tamil Nad and Burma which says, are the only two provinces which have not done anything regarding the Seva Dal organisation.

He will stay there for two days and return to the head quarters.

ACTIVITIES OF M. N. ROY.

C. I. D. Witness Who Wanted To Prove Connecting Link

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Nov. 28.

In the M. N. Roy Case more witnesses were examined. Mr. B. Hamilton, Additional District and Session Judge, Cawnpore, in gaol. Shashibhushan Bhattacharji, Inspector, Police District Intelligence Staff, 24 Parganas, was the first witness examined. Before his examination could begin the judge wanted to know how the prosecution proved the admissibility of his evidence which referred to some time not between 1921-24 on which the case was based. After much discussion on the point, his relevant evidence was taken down.

The Public Prosecutor asked do you know one Narendranath Bhattacharji.

Defence Counsel Mr. Sinha, objected to this question which was noted.

Witness replied in the affirmative. He deposed that the accused's father was the late Pandit Dinabandhi Bhattacharji a teacher in a school. He was born at Arberia 24 Parganas. Witness's own native place was about 4 miles from village Kodaha where Pt. Dinabandhu generally lived.

The defence counsel here got his objection noted that all questions relating to Narendranath Bhattacharji as irrelevant, scope of this case according to him being defined by the complaint and sanction order of the Government of India.

Witness identified Roy as Narendranath Bhattacharji in the Court Witness went on police service in 1906.

The Public Prosecutor asked what was the occasion and what were the state of things under which you got to know him so well?

The Court ruled in view of what appears in the record of the Magistrate, it appears that this question is designed to bring out the fact that the accused was suspected of political offences and that an answer stating this would be giving evidence as to bad character. On the other hand an answer that the witness in the course of his police duties came into contact with the accused would not be admissible. Witness is informed accordingly.

Witness then went on thus: I saw him for the first time in December 1906 at the Congress session when not on duty. My duty began in February 1908 when I met him for the first time in the course of my duties. I performed such duty till February 1915 after which time I could not find him in Bengal.

Mr. Prosecutor asked what were the circumstances in which he left Bengal?

The Court ruled: Does the prosecution say that the question is admissible under Section 7 of the Evidence Act? I don't agree, as it is merely another way of proving bad character and the other fact is irrelevant.

Witness: In February 1915 and subsequently I made inquiries about him. I could not find him.

Prosecutor: Who was entrusted with the collection of information about him after he left India?

Defence Counsel objected to this question as irrelevant.

The Prosecutor: The Prosecution tries to prove the knowledge of the movements of the accused and to show the connecting link between his activities upto the time of his arrest.

The Court allowed this, provided it is not secondary evidence.

Witness replied: I merely heard about his movements through agents.

The Court disallowed it as inadmissible, it being not primary evidence.

As to where the accused was witness stated: I did not see any letters signed by Narendranath Bhattacharji, but I saw intercepted printed matter signed M. N. Roy in print.

The prosecutor: Did you know who this M. N. Roy was?

Defence objected to this and the Court disallowed it as being secondary evidence.

MORRIS COLLEGE SHOOTING INCIDENT

Govt. To Receive Bar Association Deputation

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

The report of the Associated Press that Government have refused judicial enquiry into the Morris College shooting incident is without foundation on the other hand the Home Member, C. P. Government will receive a deputation of Bar Association on Monday noon in connection with the demand of Bar Association for open enquiry. Messrs. Naidoo, Salve Parakh and others will form the deputation.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA

First Batch Of Twenty Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)
VIRAMGAUM, Nov. 28.

Sjt. Mohanlal Pyjnkavi a well known worker of Dholera Satyagraha with a party of twenty trained Satyagrahis including two ladies offered Satyagraha at Dhrangadra and were consequently arrested. The second batch of eleven volunteers including one lady Satyagrahi with child aged eighteen months led by Sjt. Atmaram Bhatt of Bhavnagar, a well known Jamnagar Satyagrahi will enter state limits to-morrow.

No nationalist pressmen or photographers were allowed.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE MEETS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

It is understood there was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council this evening.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1931.

LAST DAYS

The last plenary session of the Round Table Conference commenced at long last on Saturday and will end in a day or two. That it ends in a failure is not merely a foregone conclusion but is a glaring fact which only the purblind would fail to recognise. Yet the Conference might have ended differently if to the good intentions which probably paved the path to it could be added a clear, bold and far-sighted policy. But such a policy was beyond a Premier who is now known to the world as having clung more tenaciously to his office than to his own life's principles. The very scheme of the Conference, apart from its uncertainty, was calculated, if not designed, to frustrate agreement; and the endless talk of the need for "settlement by agreement" etc., was only of a piece with that scheme. The Conference was anything but representative, being so packed with ultra-moderates and incompatibles that if by any chance there was anything like an agreement, it should be nothing more than a sort of the least common measure. The plan was: "If there was agreement at all, it was not binding upon Government; but if as a result of the packing, there should be no agreement, the failure could be used to damn India before the world as being incapable of self-determination even when that was offered to her." The Congress saw through the trick and kept out out of it and pursued its own way of bringing about a settlement. But when it had gone far enough to persuade Government to make overtures for peace and to make a solemn promise to concede to India Federal Swaraj with safeguards in her own interests, the cause of peace more than trust in the last of a series of broken promises induced Mahatma Gandhi to accept the promise and join the Conference. His co-operation gave it whatever chance it had of success. But the chance is now as good as gone. If by any miracle a settlement comes about in the near future, it will only be outside the Conference. The Government made a supreme attempt to cajole or overawe Gandhiji as it had done many other Indians. But the Government failed as indeed it was doomed to fail. And hence the failure of the Conference. The "New Statesman" describes the Government as "sand-bagging" the Conference. The Conference itself may be said to be an attempt to "sand-bag" the advance of militant Indian nationalism. But what power on earth can resist the advance?

The speeches at the plenary session are, most of them, necessarily conventional, showy, and in keeping with the spirit of the Conference itself. The earnest ones strike either a funeral note or a note of warning—the last warning. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir is not unfriendly to the British Government and he quite superfluously assured it that he and the like of him would in no case join the non-co-operation movement. But at the same time he felt it necessary to say to the Government: "If you make a mistake at the present critical juncture, you will wipe out men like myself from the public life,.....you will wipe out those friends who throughout their life have stood for the British connection." Even Mr. Abdul Qaiyum held out a threat to the Government when in demanding equal status for the Frontier Province he said: "The position is so serious that prompt action alone would avert a revolution." The Premier has so far made but brief formal remarks. Probably he would make an authoritative statement on the last day of the session, though it would have been more straightforward for him to state Government's intentions on the first day, if only to give the Indian "delegates" a sporting chance to say to his face what they think of his policy. Amidst all the provocative features of the Conference, there is one relieving thought that the end of the protracted farce is nigh.

THE PORTENT.

When the Government of Bengal were recently endowed with further powers of arrest and detention by a Viceregal Ordinance, it was officially announced that the Ordinance was meant to check terrorism and not for the suppression of political movements. But the mass arrests of Congressmen and even welfare workers in Bengal indicate that the bureaucracy is utilising the Ordinance for the suppression of legitimate political activity. The daily police raids and the whisking away of young men to unknown destinations can only have one object, the overawing of a people demanding redress of wrongs and struggling to attain their birthright of self-government. Is this the portent of the sterner rule the European Association demands and Sir John Anderson, the Governor-designate, is expected to inaugurate rigorously? But coercion has always failed and will fail in Bengal too.

REJECT IT.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day Government will introduce a Succession Duty Bill, hoping to reap a rich harvest in revenue, if the measure passes. The Government proposals have already elicited spirited protests from commercial bodies and lawyers have pointed out vital objections to them as they contravene fundamental principles of the Hindu law. We do not think, however, it is necessary to discuss the merits of the Bill which a Swaraj Government may enact when the military expenditure is reduced drastically, salaries of public servants are brought in accordance with the capacity of the people to pay and an equitable adjustment of Central and Provincial finances is made. In the meanwhile, the Legislature must reject the Bill on a vital issue. It is iniquitous on the part of Government to propose further taxation burdens when they have only tinkered with the question of retrenchment. They have shown no real desire to fall in with the popular demand that the reduction of salaries must be on a graduated scale, that superfluous posts must be abolished and strict economy must be exercised in spending public money on schemes which can stand over until the business depression passes. In the meanwhile the Central Government have imposed further taxation which affects every class and the people of this Presidency must, as the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association rightly urges in its protest, be spared the double taxation which the Succession Duty Bill will impose. On the eve of a radical change in the constitution of the provincial legislatures, and when the allocation of finances between the Central and Provincial Governments is sure to be revised, it is unfair for a provincial Government to saddle more taxation burdens on the public. Non-official groups in the Bombay Legislative Council must unite to reject the Bill.

OPPORTUNE PROTEST

The independent medical profession in Bombay registered its emphatic protest against the proposed Medical Council for India, at a public meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Deshmukh on Friday last. A number of speakers dissected the proposed measure section by section, pointing out the defects in the constitution of the All-India Medical Council, how the revised measure is retrograde compared with the earlier proposals of Government and how it insults the intelligence and ignores the rights of the independent medical profession by suggesting that "an insignificant body of 500 medical men" mainly members of the staffs of Government and state-aided medical institutions can represent, as an electorate, the views of thousands of independent medical men. As the chairman of the meeting pointed out, the Bill was "nothing but a camouflage", mainly drafted to placate the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Public opinion will cordially agree with the demand of the independent medical profession that the Bill must be thoroughly altered, if Government really desire to create a democratically constituted All-India Medical Council which will not play second fiddle to an extraneous body. The proposed measure shows that they have no such desire and they must be compelled to revise their views.

Trifles.

I have never seen a more mistaken criticism of the qualities of a Cabinet Minister than the "New Statesman and Nation's" views on Sir Samuel Hoare's handling of Indian affairs.

* * * * *

"He is too ignorant of India", the journal writes, "to understand the depth of suspicion with which every Indian regards Britain's future intentions". But why should a politician with a huge majority to back him up not be ignorant? In fact when an ignorant politician is awarded office, does not the Press of his party belaud him as one "who brings a fresh and unprejudiced mind" to tackle problems that face him?

* * * * *

The "National" Government of Britain is set upon a difficult task. It has been discovered that the moment the proposal regarding protective duties was announced, there was a dumping into Britain of cheap razors. Those who glory in "beards" are, of course, unconcerned. But patriotic Britons refuse to shave with foreign razors, however cheap. And the protective duties will help them to be patriotic.

* * * * *

But in the interests of the Empire certain Muslim gentlemen are reported to be hatching a scheme under which Lancashire cloth can be dumped into India. Theirs is a kind of patriotism which the indigenous Muslim weavers do not appreciate but the 'Morning Post" does.

The "Liverpool Post" in a lyrical mood writes:—

* * * * *

"Without our highly trained and capable bureaucracy, the public affairs either of India or of this country could not be properly managed. Governments and Parliaments flit across the political scene, but the bureaucracy endures".

But in India what a lot of appetisers and "concessions" it requires just "to endure."

* * * * *

"Je Suis Partout" writes:—

"I think I had had the privilege to point out the exact difference between the warrioresses of the legendary Scythia and the frail daughters of mild-eyed, Gandhian idealism.

* * * * *

"Still you are making an ass of yourself by be-Amazoning the H. S. D. Can't you understand, its no compliment, my dear fellow, to call a woman 'Amazon' with its shuddersome, symbolic mutilation?

"That reminds me. A local Jesuit Professor once tried to make a 'cause celebre' of the epithet of 'madonna' which was used 'apropos' the women taking part in the last C. D. movement.

* * * * *

"The padre produced the "Chronicle" clipping in his class and held it up for his boys to see as though it were an epistle received straight from Inferno."

"He read out the marked passage. "Boys," he said apostolically, "this is what Swaraj is going to bring us. Here's a writer who refers to the women volunteers as 'Madonnas'. Isn't it blasphemy?"

* * * * *

"I have nothing to say, he protested, against all those good ladies. They may be virtuous, pure ..... ah ..... but you can't call them 'Madonnas', eh?

"The boys, I am glad to say, merely watched the poor gentleman expressing his indignation in the process of repairing his ruptured theological susceptibilities and did not raise the cry of 'jehad'. Not that I am unwilling to be bled if my Catholic friends want to draw my Mahatmic blood."

FEDERATION AND THE PRINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF SMALLER STATES.

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

II*

The statement of the Ruler of Bikaner that the majority of the Indian delegation was opposed to the suggestion of Sir Mirza Ismail is also not accurate. Sir Mirza explained that Hyderabad Mysore, and Baroda approved of his suggestion. These three States are included in the Indian States delegation to the Round Table Conference and to the Federal Structure Committee. Furthermore, Sir Mirza said that Jaipure and Jodhpur were also of the same opinion since he represents them. There is an additional reason why the opinions in this connexion of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda are entitled to greater respect since these three States have not joined the Chamber of Princes, and they can speak with a sense of detachment, impartiality and independence. The only three members who disagree with this suggestion are Bhopal, Bikaner, and Sangli who are the members of the Chamber and are keenly intent on securing individual representation to all the members of the Chamber. The Ruler of Dholpur does not agree with the views of the Chamber group in this respect. He has a scheme of his own for selecting the States' representatives to the Federal Houses through an Electoral College formed out of the present Chamber with its consittution modified and enlarged so as to include the first and second class State together. This scheme is not at all supported by the Rulers of Bikaner or Bhopal. The Ruler of Rewa also did not support Bikaner.

REASONABLE SUGGESTION.

It is thus clear that it cannot be said that the majority of the Indian States Delegation are opposed to the suggestion of Sir Mirza Ismail. Any disinterested observer would clearly support the proposal of Sir Mirza Ismail, as such a Committee alone would equitably distribute the seats among the various States so as to bring contentment amongst the States concerned. It is also pertinent to bear in mind in this connection that the Ruler of Bikaner referred to the resolution of the Bombay Committee of the Princes. It read thus:

'The distribution 'inter se' of seats amongst the States in the two Houses should be left to be settled by the States. Failing agreement the points in dispute should be referred to an expert committee to be appointed by the Crown."

The suggestion of Sir Mirza Ismail did not contravene the resolution. As there was so great a difference of opinion between Sir Mirza and the Ruler of Bikaner the only alternative was to suggest an independent and impartial committee. But the latter was anxious that the committee which he desired was to be a committee of his choice composed of the present mutual adoration society of the Chamber of Princes and it is the foiling of this design which gave such affront to this late Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes when Sir Mirza Ismail advocated the constitution of an independent and

* The first article appeared on the 26th instant.

(Continued on page 8.)

PERSIA AND THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

PROTEST AGAINST UNFAIR ATTACKS.

(BY G. K. N.)

The Persian Government in its strenuous efforts to stand on its own legs under Reza Shah has necessarily been seeking foreign help in the shape of experience and talents. In this import of intellectual labour the Government is particularly impartial. It buys its wares in the best markets irrespective of political concomitants. Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Czeckoslovakia, Japan and latterly Sweden and, in fact, all likely other countries have been indented upon. The only exceptions are Russia and England. These two age-long rivals are left very severely alone and that for obvious reasons.

SECURING THE BEST.

In making its selections of officers for financial establishments or customs and revenue, or tobacco monopoly or the railways, the rebuilding of cities like Salmaz, jetties and wharfs on the Caspian and the Persian gulf, —everywhere Persia has shown a natural preference only for efficiency. Even in the sphere of archaeology the rules have been very thoughtfully laid down and it is not Herzfeld of Germany alone who has the monopoly of a percentage of new finds, the rest remaining in the country, nor Godard of France, nor the representative of wealthy Philadelphia. It is, therefore, amazing to find, now and again, extraordinary outbursts against Persia in the Continental Press, in France but more especially in Germany.

UNJUST ACCUSATION.

Sometime ago, I noticed in a French journal the intemperate writings of a man who called himself Leon Mathias, which most inexcusably charged Persia with the practice of mediaeval punishments for political rebels. The Teheran Press very legitimately and very spiritedly protested. A French writer called Eduard Halesey has recently been more critical than illuminating in 'Le Journal'. But it seems it has been reserved for a Munich paper, the "Muenchner Illustrierte Presse"' to publish most objectionable articles denouncing the state of affairs in Persia. In the case of another paper, according to 'Le Temps, of May 21, 1931 the Shah was so justifiably indignant that he thought of taking legal measures against the offending paper in a German Law Court. As a counter-balance to this inexplicable outburst in Germany, it is refreshing to note, according to the 'Shafaq-Sorkh' (of October 26, last), which has been ably supported by its contemporary the "Iran" that the German residents in Teheran sometime ago in a meeting resolved to circularize the Press in their Fatherland, deprecating the extreme animadversions of the German Press.

A MYSTERY.

We in India who are ourselves thirsting for greater and fuller freedom of public expression cannot possibly think of any shackles on the Press of an enlightened country like Germany. But two points here emerge, which must engage our attention. It seems to us somewhat doubtful why Persia which is marching forward and has formidable difficulties in her paths known to

(Continued on page 8)

NOTES OE THE DAY

The Sinews of War.

Fighting continues in Manchuria, notwithstanding M. Briand's exhortation by cable to Japan and China to cease hostilities. An interesting question arises in this connection. Who supplies the sinews of war to the combatants? Both are members of the Geneva League. Both are pledged to a policy of progressive disarmament. So are their colleagues at Geneva, Britain, France, Germany and other Powers. But the League's publication on the "Traffic in Arms" shows that it is these very colleagues who supply armaments to Japan and China. In 1929 China bought from Britain armaments worth £75,000. In 1928 Britain supplied Japan with instruments of war worth £37,500. Even Germany, whose military activity is rendered practically nil by the Versailles Treaty, functions as purveyor of armaments to other Powers. In 1928 Japan secured 51.2 per cent. of her "defence" requirements from Germany while next year China secured 31.1 per cent. of what she bought for "defence" purposes. Thus does the great international plan of disarmament work out in practice.

Bad Pill For The Tories.

The "Spectator" is a Tory paper. But for many months it has had the courage to express progressive views on the Indian problem Its latest warning to the British dienards who want to coerce Mr. MacDonald into adopting a reactionary policy towards India will, of course, be unpalatable to them and the Rothermere-Beaverbrook Press, jubilant at the present moment over the "astounding" Tory victory at the elections, will continue to advocate that the limit of "concessions" to India is reached when a Simon brand of provincial autonomy is imposed upon it. But the "Spectator's" pertinent question as to the implications of the Empire cannot be ignored by the British people. Is it merely "a White Empire," the journal asks, "into which none but the white races will be permitted to enter as equals?" Mr. Baldwin and his friends can afford to belittle the gravity of not solving this question, only with disastrous consequences to the Empire.

Help The Congress.

The earnest appeal of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for funds for carrying on the various activities, that the Committee is carrying on, deserves whole-hearted public support. The main activities at present are picketing of liquor shops and the removal of untouchability. Liquor shops in Bombay are so numerous that picketing to be effective must be on a large scale, but that is not possible without adequate funds. Equally important work is to fight untouchability. This requires both carefully thought out plan of action and sufficient funds. It may not be easy for all to serve the Congress as regular or auxiliary volunteers, but it is possible for nearly all to contribute a fraction of their earnings to the funds of an institution that is selflessly and courageously fighting for the people's political rights and social welfare.

What Of Britain?

Viscount Cecil is an earnest Internationalist—a sincere believer in the basic principles of the League of Nations. And we sincerely sympathise with him in his complaint against the French attitude towards disarmament. But long before the coming Disarmament Conference arrives at an unsuccessful issue, Viscount Cecil will find himself deploring—as he had to do a few years ago—his own country's attitude. With Sir Austen Chamberlain at the Foreign Office, Lord Cecil had, on a similar occasion, to defend a position which he most heartily disliked. The situation now is definitely worse. The Sir John Simon of to-day, besides being an utter stranger to Foreign Affairs, is a narrow minded, intensely "nationalist" foreign Secretary. He is backed in Parliament by a majority that is already forcing a Tariff war, a beginning the end of which no one can foretell without despairing of International Peace and Good-will. That the present Parliament has, notwithstanding Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, no love for Internationalism is clear from the fact that Mr. Henderson's services in connection with Foreign Affairs have already been forgotten. The opposition to his presidentship is not only intended as a contemptibly mean insult to "Burnley's rejected candidate". It also indicates the Tory attitude towards Disarmament.

London Conference As Dead As Queen Anne.

DEATH BLOW TO INDIAN LIBERALISM.

New Committee Of Investigation For India.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Press being excluded from the plenary session of the Conference Hall it is difficult to record impressions of yesterday's proceedings. None-the-less conversations later in the day in Indian circles indicate there is a feeling of oppression on the part of most of the delegates. The nature of unreality of the whole proceedings could be gauged from the fact that most of the Muslim delegates abstained from the Conference. The Aga Khan did not put in his appearance whereas Mr. M. A. Jinnah arrived late by half an hour and retired at lunch time when dreary speeches were being delivered.

PREMIER PULLS UP "DESERTERS".

Certain members avoided infliction by becoming "casual visitors". On one occasion the Premier and to remind the deserters that they could enter and withdraw from the sittings whenever they wanted, but they could do so without drawing their attention of those sitting. In the latter category fell Gandhiji and the whole Congress group, Sapru, Sastri and the whole Liberal group in addition to Lord Sankey. The Premier, of course, spared the whole of his day as if to deserve Lord Sankey's epithet "architect of India's Federal Constitution."

LAST FUNERAL RITES.

As the Government had decided to declare its policy only at the end the Indian members had no hesitation to express an opinion that they are performing the last funeral rites as according to them the Conference is as dead as Queen Anne.

The general feeling amongst the Indian delegates is that with the burial of the Conference Indian Liberalism will also have received its death-blow. This belief is justified and was given expression to by Sir Cowasji Jehangir who bluntly told the Premier "my colleagues will not be able to show their faces to the Indian people though Sir Cowasji was careful enough and profuse in declaring his traditional loyalty to the King, Crown and the Empire. He knew that he was in a world of wilderness for they did not know what to do next.

WHAT SIR COWASJI WILL HAVE TO FACE.

Sir Cowasji assured the Premier of his inability to join Direct Action, but as somebody remarked in the lobby Sir Cowasji was speaking for himself alone and not even his own family as perhaps his relatives might be arrayed against him on the side of the Mahatma and their country against him.

Practically every speaker put the Premier and his colleagues in an awkward position by demanding responsibility in the Centre and containing Government attitude in keeping mum. However Lord Sankey's speech is an index to Government's next step. Lord Sankey is expected to reach India by December end or early January further to carve and chisel out as one of the precious architects of the new "Indian Taj". It is understood that the Premier informed Mr. Lansbury, the leader of the Opposition(that the Committee of Investigation contemplated by Government will consist only of Parliamentarians, thus easily shutting men like Mr. Benn and Mr. Lees-Smith whose claims on the personnel on the Commission are irresistible and pressed by Labourites. Though Lord Snell was understood to be one of the nominees of the Premier on the new Committee, owing to Tory Opposition, the Premier will have to overlook his claim. As for the programme before the Indian leaders there is none except to prolong their stay in England.

"HAND OVER RESPONSIBILITY TO INDIAN LEGISLATURE."

LONDON, November 29.

Mr. Jairamdas said that Federation had been accepted by all and differences of opinion between the Princes concerned only the method of selecting representatives. Mr. Jairamdas thought that the "via media" between the conflicting views on this subject should be possible. He was of opinion that population and salutes would not provide satisfactory basis for the distribution of seats.

He referred in this connection to Sir Akbar Hydari's scheme and said that Federation was doomed if that scheme was adopted. Salutes did not constitute the real criterion of the States' importance and the majority of Sovereign States would remain outside the Federation if they were not accorded proper representation.

LANDLORDS' SPOKESMAN.

The Raja of Bombili on behalf of the landlords affirmed that they did not desire to thwart India's unanimous desire for Dominion Status but they required guarantees in the form of special representation in all legislatures, the establishment of provincial bicameral legislatures and the inclusion in the fundamental rights of clause securing inviolability of their agreements and "sanads" received from the Paramount Power.

RESPONSIBILITY IN LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar declared that the Government's intention to hand over responsibility to the Indian Legislatures was implicit in the Declaration of last January. He said it was inconceivable that provincial autonomy alone satisfied that condition.—R.T.C. Special.

Mr. Iyengar urged that the Conference should proceed with the work of instituting federation on the basis of Indian responsibility which was the only way of implementing British Government's policy.

Sir Manubhai Mehta stated that he had received a message from the Maharaja of Bikaner asking him to place a request before the plenary session for enlargement of the Federal Chamber. Sir M. Mehta suggested in this connection that the Upper House should consist of 300 members. Sir M. Mehta urged that there should be no distinction between larger and smaller States for representation in the Upper House each State represented having one member since there should be equality of representation if State's Governments were to be represented.

He urged that hrdlu mfwy

He argued that individual representation should be possible if the State's representation amounted to 120 members.

Dealing with the apprehension of smaller States which thereby would not be secured individual representation Sir M. Mehta reminded the Conference that representation in the Lower House would be on the basis of population and therein they would secure representation so as to safeguard their interests.—Reuter.

(Earlier Report of Plenary Session On Pages 1 and 8.)

WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
Bhamshet Street, Bombay 2.

SIKHS IN KASHMIR

Want Control Of Gurudwaras.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

Sardar Harbans Singh, M.L.A., had a discussion to-day with Raja Sir Hari Krishna Kaul, Prime Minister of Kashmir, at Kashmir House, New Delhi, and urged the representation of Sikhs on the Glancy Commission.

Sardar Harbans Singh is proceeding during next week to Sangrur to discuss the situation with "Jathas" who are urging that the control of the Sikh Gurudwara there should be vested in Sikh hands. Later he will proceed to Malerkotal to interview the prisoners who are reported to have gone on hunger-strike. A. P.

U. P. IRRIGATION RATES.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

In a communique just issued, the U. P. Government announce that they have decided to make certain adjustments in irrigation rates in view of the slump in prices and the economics enforced in the administration of the Irrigation Department.

It is proposed to reduce the rates where reduction will bring the most effective relief in the circumstances of the year. The adjustments will remain in force for one year and position then re-examined.—A. P.

PREMIER SUCCUMBS TO TORY INFLUENCES

India Statement Before Viceroy's Cabinet.

KASHMIR MAHARAJA IN DELHI.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

I understand that the Maharaja of Kashmir's visit to New Delhi is in response to a long-standing invitation from the Viceroy. Conversations on the Kashmir situation between the Maharaja and the Viceroy will begin to-morrow when the Viceroy will be put in possession of the full facts. His Excellency has always given friendly advice and support to the Maharaja and Maharaja's response to the long standing invitation has been much appreciated.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT BEFORE VICEROY'S CABINET.

I am told Kashmir does not figure now on the list but that for the last two days the Viceroy's Council has been considering the Premier's forthcoming statement whose outlines have apparently been cabled across to India. It is impossible to get any clue as to what would be the nature of the forthcoming statement but there is not much enthusiasm in the political circles here as feeling is growing that the Premier and Mr. Baldwin have listened to reactionary influences.

SIR FAZLI SUCCESSOR.

Political circles also hold that the recent speculation with regard to Sir Fazli Hussain's successor are now out of court and that a change in the decision has taken place and that the appointment may go either to one of the provincial Muslim Executive Councillors or to a Muslim Executive Councillor who once sat in the Viceroy's Council.

GAVIN JONES DISOWNED

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Gavin Jones' recent speech at the Federal Structure Committee was the subject of discussion in political circles last night. It is reported that his other European colleagues have informed the leaders that the views expressed by Mr. Jones are his personal views and that they do not share them. It is reported that Lord Reading was mainly responsible in reminding Lord Sankey that Mr. Gavin Jones speech was irrelevant, as a result of which Lord Sankey pulled him up.

Prominent members of the Labour Party have, it is stated, registered their protest to Mr. Lansbury at the language used by Lord Sankey who told Mr. Wedgwood Benn yesterday: "You hold your tongue. Otherwise I shall vacate the chair", when Mr. Benn gave a courageous lead to the British Indian leaders to speak out their mind openly on the question of central responsibility.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru leaves Unao and Farrukhabad this evening.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru is indisposed with fever and unable to accompany her husband. A. P.

Maharashtra Youth Conference.

The Secretary, Maharashtra Youth Conference wires from Poona under date November 28.

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose has consented to preside over the Maharashtra Youth Conference to be held in Poona on the 22nd and 23rd December. The Receiption Committee has been formed with Mr. N. V. Gadgil as President, and Mr. R. K. Khadilkar as Secretary. The Reception Committee has organised a Swadeshi Exhibition which will be opened in the second week of December by Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande. —A. P.

IRISH HOSPITAL SWEEPSTAKE.

Burma Engineer Draws Scardroy

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

The identity of "Felix care Burma Railways" who drew Scardroy in the Irish Hospital Sweepstake on Manchester November Handicap is now disclosed.

The holder is Mr. R. D. Cant, Assistant Engineer, Burma Railways, well-known in musical circles.

Mr. E. J. R. Markwick, Assistant Engineer, who is in same service as Mr. Cant holds halfshare in ticket. A. P.

NO MORE A "FABIAN"!

G. B. S. LOOKS AT RUSSIA

"You Are Either Communist Or What MacDonald Is"

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw speaking this night on his recent visit to Russia to the Fabian Society recounted how, after the Bolsheviks had found syndicalism impossible, the Russian factories were completely reorganised on the plan prepared by American engineers and the peasants were properly taught.

THE ONLY ROCK.

"I believe that M. Lenin learned many of his ideas from Lord Passfield, I believe in Russia to-day I can trace the fruits of those ideas," at which Lord Passfield, who was present, laughingly protested. Mr. Shaw continued: "The only rock in which the Russian system may split is the lack of managerial technique. It is the great difficulty at present, but it is being overcome.

NO ROOM FOR THEORITICIANS

At present there are far too many people in Russia like Bernard Shaw and Sydney Webb. They know all theories, but cannot do the work. They will get rid of them soon and then Russia will go on magnificently."

NO MORE "FABIAN".

Mr. Shaw told the audience that it is quite futile to go about calling themselves Fabians. People would think that they were just the survival of the nineteeth century. "There is only one nomenclature now in view of what has happened in Russia. You are either Communist or else you are What Mr. MacDonald and Viscount Snowden are—whatever they may be." (Laughter). "I am always glad to be called a Communist. Socialism is a poor term and not very effective. I never like it."

CONDITION IN KASHMIR JAIL

Press Report Contradicted

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

A communique says:—

The attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in "Eastern Times" regarding the condition in Kashmir State Jail at Satwari. The facts there stated are incorrect and the position on 25th November was as follows:

Only about 1500 prisoners remained in Satwari Jail, the remainder having been either evacuated to the Punjab or released on giving assurance with regard to their future behaviour. A programme has been arranged which will secure that all the remaining prisoners are sent to the Punjab by 29th or 30th Novemer. Meanwhile all prisoners are under cover, each has four or five blankets and food is supplied regularly. There has been no case of cholera and although there have been a number of cases of minor ailments there has been little serious illness.

On 19th November there were 43 in-patients only in Jammu Hospital where all serious cases have been treated. Arrangements at that hospital are reported by the Medical Officer in charge of British troops to be excellent. One death has occurred from pneumonia. Of the hospital cases many have now recovered and have been released unconditionally while all those remaining in hospital are reported to be making good progress.—A. P.

ARGENTINA PRESIDENTSHIP.

National Democrat Elected.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Buenos Aires. General Justo, National Democrat candidate has been elected President of Argentina, defeating Doctor De La Torre (Alianza candidate).

Justo is former Minister of War. He supported General Uriburu, Provisional President, during the September revolution.—Reuter.

SENATE INAUGURATED IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, has issued the following statement:

"His Majesty Mohamed Nadir Shah Ghazi, King of Afghanistan, after satisfying himself with the working of the lower Chamber of the first Afghan Parliament that he opened on the 6th July last, has now approved of and inaugurated on the 16th instant the Senate (upper Chamber) thus completing the formation of his Government on the most advanced democratic systems of the world."—A. P.

"RED SHIRT" LEADERS ARRESTED.

Section 144 In Charsadda

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.

Capt. Bacon, Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda, has issued an order under Section 144, prohibiting for two months all meetings, processions and demonstrations except those of a purely religious character near the sub-jail and Tehsil Court, Charsadda.

According to a report from Swabi, the "Red Shirt" leaders Faizullah Khan and obaidullah Khan and nine others have been arrested under Section 108 and taken to Mardan Jail.—A. P.

MORE "RED SHIRTS" ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.

Eight Red Shirts were arrested at Charsada under Section 504 Indian Penal Code for abusing party of Frontier Police. Three were subsequently released on tendering an apology.

Some excitement has been caused in local Khilafat circles by the District Magistrate's order asking them to discontinue unlawful picketing of city brotheels. The Khilafat Committee has telegraphed its protest to the Chief Commissioner, the Government of India, the Inspector-General of Police and members of the Central Legislature.—A. P.

PURI CONGRESS.

Gujrat's Choice Of President.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

At a meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee held here to-day it was decided to suggest Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for the Presidentship of the next session of the Congress.—A. P.

NAUJAVAN CONFERENCE

Bombay Ban Extended For One Month.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has extended for a period of one month commencing from 1st December the prohibition of the holding in Bombay of Naujawan Conference or any other conference held under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha.—A. P.

KEEPING THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM ALIVE."

Naujawans' Role In The Country

(From A Correspondent.)
Bombay, November 30.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening to explain to the masses the programme of the Naujwan Conference, at Choupatty Sands, when Sardar Jamiat Singh presided. A large number of youths and students from various colleges were present.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, opening the proceedings said that in the ban of the Commissioner the Naujwans only saw the hazy vision of the oncoming storm; but youngmen had an unsurpassable tradition to sacrifice their individual existence so that the millions of their starving comrades may live.

Mr. Puthil next outlined the part the Sabha had played in paving the way for freedom. For a Naujwan there was only one religion to fight eternally for the emancipation of his country. He said that they were not defying the ban on its technical issue.

Mr. Karnick spoke on the importance of organisation and co-operation and appealed to the public to rally round the banner of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha which had kept fight for freedom alive, indifferent to the truce and the R.T.C. Mr. N. S. Chetty also spoke.

After the President thanked the audience and exhorted them to mobilise, the meeting dispersed amidst cries of "Long Live Revolution".

£1,000,000 LOST IN SUGAR.

Appalling Drought Conditions.

DURBAN, By Mail,

Drought and frost have reduced the Natal sugar crop by 30,000 tons of sugar since June. The official estimates reveal that the loss of actual cane has been 300,000 tons. The loss represents about £300,000 on a cargo basis. In addition there is the dead loss to planters of replanting, and the vast fields of cane which have been wiped out by I frost and drought. To this is to be added the possible losses on exchange, bringing the total loss to the vicnity of £1,000,000.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Mr. Ernest Franklin speaking before the American Chamber of Commerce maintained that what stood in the way of the rehabilitation of silver was the huge holding of the Indian Government and promised that the four American mines which control 70 per cent of the world's production would be prepared to co-operate with us if "fair and reasonable terms are arranged." One may be permitted to raise a few questions in this connection. What is "fair and reasonable"? To whom is it to be fair and reasonable? What is preventing the four American producers from restricting their sales of silver even now? What will prevent such an agreement being broken against the interests of India? What will prevent the other 30 per-cent-wallas from disposing of their stocks on rising markets, thus more or less keeping out India and other parties to the agreement? Before they ask for any negotiations with them the producers must show their ability to control their own sales programme to convince us that they have the ability to keep their part of the bargain.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN AUGUST.

The Circumlocution Office situated at No. 1 Council House Street, Calcutta. (I mean the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence) has published statistics relating to Joint Stock Companies for August. This is, of course, much better than their publictation of bank statistics for December 1928 in October 1930! But, better late than never and I give some relevant figures from it. During the month there were only 56 new companies started (three being banking and eleven being miscellaneous) with an authorised capital of 140 lakhs against nine failures with 183 lakhs, the biggest failure being the Burma Fire and Marine Insurance Co. with 151 lakhs authorised and 15 lakhs subscribed capital, the next in importance being the Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills.

THE IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

The Imperial Bank statement as on the 20th November shows a fall in trade demand by 86 lakhs and an increase in the cash reserve to 13.18 per cent, but the rate has remained at 3 per cent in spite of the slackening in demand. The sterling exchange market has responded to this feature by a drop to 1-6 1/32d. on Saturday though the gold exports for the week amounted to no less than one crore. One is forced to the conclusion that there are in operation some factors which neutralise the effects of the gold movement.

NOT GOING TO HEAVEN.

Priest.—My dear man, why do you hoard your money? Surely you are not going to take it to heaven?

Epicure.—But I do not expect to go to heaven myself.

Parsi Meeting At Dadar Colony Broken Up.

ROWDY ELEMENT AGAIN ON MISCHIEF BENT.

PARSI REFORMERS ABUSED AND RUSHED AT.

A meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee was held at the Palamcote Hall, Dadar on Sunday where Principal Sohrab R. Davar presided. Night previous to the meeting a mysterious and anonymous leaflet was circulated misrepresenting the aims of the Committee and inviting the Parsis to attend the meeting and to raise a protest. It was further stated that the member of the Committee were advocates of Civil Marriages, were asking Parsi women to act on the stage, etc.

HALL TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY DEMONSTRATORS.

Long before the time of the meeting the Hall was taken possession of by a large number of Parsis who appeared to be organised and who had come with the determination of breaking up the meeting. Dr. M. E. Pavri opened the meeting with the remarks that no disturbance should be created and he rose to speak because he saw signs of disturbance—particularly so as he had read an anonymous leaflet that was circulated at Opera House on Saturday evening. There was an uproar at this statement when again he requested the audience to patiently hear the President and the other speakers.

AN UPROAR.

Prof. Davar thereupon, commenced to address and as soon as he did so there was again an uproar when one Nusservanji Engineer of Dadar got up and attempted to interrupt the proceedings. He was supported by a number of other Parsis who were specially brought at the meeting in trollies.

Then there were shouts instigating attacks against the members of the Committee and particularly against Mr. Heerji Behedin "DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOUR."

Thereupon Capt. S. R. Bamji got up and made a speech stating that the attitude of certain section of the meeting was disgraceful and he was ashamed of it, more so as a Parsi. The appeal fell on deaf ears. The rowdy element seemed to be bent on mischief.

RUSH AT PLATFORM.

One of the members of the audience got up and said that the meeting should be dissolved and threatened to break it up if it was not done so. A number of the hostile demonstrators thereupon rushed on the platform to attack the President, Mr. Heerji Behedin and other members of the Committee. A posse of police was called by some one present and the meeting dispersed amidst a great uproar.

The majority of the audience was bitterly disgusted at the attitude of rowdy element who did not even spare the use of filthy language and abused the conveners.

"Nyaya" Banned By Police Commissioner.

"SUBSEQUENTLY FOUND OBJECTIONABLE."

Mr. J. N. Varma, Bar-at-Law, in whose name the license for "Nyaya" was taken has received a communication from the Police Commissioner intimating that the license has been cancelled on the ground the play was found subsequently objectionable.

CARNERA FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Rand Sportsman's Proposal.

JOHANNESBURG, By Mail.

Perhaps it was because he thought that Carnera's star was no longer in the ascendant after his defeat by Jack Sharkey, that the Vice-Chairman of the Transvaal National Sporting Club said that he was confident that Carnera could be induced to come to Johannesburg and fight Don McCorkindale (the S. A. Champion at present in England) for a record purse of £5,000.

The proposal, however, has aroused much criticism and the likelihood of the venture being attempted is by no means certain, Reuter.

'ZENITH'
DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

OPERA HOUSE ROWDYISM.

STATEMENTS AND COUNTER-STATEMENTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the very misleading article in the "Jame-Jamshed" on Friday morning as to the circumstances in which I consented to withdraw from the play "Nyaya" at the Royal Opera House, I shall be obliged if you will publish the following personal explanation.

The Editor of the "Jame-Jamshed" has alleged that owing to his persuasion I agreed to withdraw out of consideration for the feelings of the Parsi community. That statement is not true. I do not believe that the Parsi community as a whole, or that section of it which is worth bothering about, could possibly resent a Parsi girl acting along with Hindu gentlemen of good standing and position. I do not see anything at all wrong in such a procedure. At the same time I admit that there may be differences of opinion and every one is entitled to ventilate his or her opinion in a peaceful and constitutional manner. I myself do not care in the least for the opinion of the bigoted section of the community and I am entitled to act according to my own principles. To me their objection can only be sustained on the outrageous assumption that Hindus are "Untouchables"!

The real reason why I agreed to withdraw from the performance is that Mr. Murzban told me "they" would prevent my acting by force and there would be a breach of inter-communal peace. In spite of reluctance to yield to this insolent threat I, after consideration, yielded because Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas was good enough to request me to withdraw and because Mr. Murzban had given an undertaking that if I withdrew he would see to it that no disturbance to the play would take place and I wanted to prevent the disgraceful scenes which took place last night.

When my brother told Mr. Murzban of my decision over the telephone, I heard him tell Mr. Murzban that I did not withdraw out of consideration for his and his section's feelings—which I consider wrong—and yet Mr. Murzban next morning (Friday) pats himself on the back for his great powers of persuasion! Intimidation would be a more accurate word.

The most disgraceful part of the whole affair is that in spite of my withdrawal organised hooliganism did take place last night.—Yours etc.,

MEHRA MASANI.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, — As several statements have appeared in the Press regarding the occurrence at the Royal Opera House some containing totally incorrect versions about the contents of the play and also about what actually happened it is necessary to set out the correct facts.

Firstly about the contents of the play. I most emphatically state that there is nothing in it to which any reasonable man can take any objection. I was not much surprised at the "Times" giving entirely false version of the contents of the play but I was very much pained that the "Free Press Journal" should have said the same thing viz:, that in my play a Parsi lady becomes convert to Hinduism and marries a Hindu subsequently. Being a rationalist I shall be the last person to advocate any conversion whatsoever and I hasten to correct the suggestion that I have even remotely suggested anything of the kind in the play. Of course, the fact that a Parsi young lady is engaged to a Hindu is there. But to that no reasonable man could raise any objection.

With regard to the rowdyism practised by a certain section of the Parsi community among whom I regretted seeing some men who had the benefit of liberal education, few words are necessary to explain what happened prior to yesterday night at the Royal Opera House. The day before yesterday Mr. P.J. Murzban who happens to be the Sheriff of Bombay saw me and in the discussion that we had he told me that the Parsi "community" was objecting to the idea of a Parsi lady acting in company of Hindus and that unless she consented to withdraw she would be prevented from acting by force. He told us that several letters had been received by him on the subject and he read out to us one letter which called upon the Parsis to collect in their thousands and stop the performance in the manner the Mussalmans had done at the Opera House some time last year. We told him that that letter was nothing less than incitement to violence and a threat of violence to all of us concerned. But Mr. Murzban considered it his journalistic duty to publish such a letter and he said, that he would publish it, but he assured us that he would see that there would be no "undue violence." I pointed out to Mr. Murzban that on two previous occasions two Parsi ladies had acted with me at the Royal Opera House in October and December 1929 and apart from some stupid correspondence in a Parsi paper nobody had taken any serious objection to it and that several Parsi ladies and gentlemen who had come to witness those performances had very far from objecting, expressed their approval to me personally. Mr. Murzban thereupon very blandly told us that that must have been done while he,—the guardian of the morals of the Parsi community I take it—was ill.

Miss Masani and her brother Mr. Masani were both present at this interview and Mr. Murzban tried to persuade the lady to withdraw but I am glad to say that the lady as well as her brother very strongly resented the interference of Mr. Murzban or anybody in a matter of this nature, as also the suggestion that the fundamental objection was to her acting in company of Hindus.

After Mr. Murzban left us, I felt that it was quite possible that rowdy scenes might be enacted at the Opera House at the time of the performance and although I have never bowed to dictation or bullying from anybody I did not think that I would be justified, even in spite of the insistence of Miss Masani that she was willing to go on with the show, in allowing her to be the target of insults or even assaults and it was with great difficulty that I persuaded Miss Masani to withdraw from the performance and this fact was notified to Mr. Murzban over the 'phone on Thursday afternoon by her brother.

In yesterday's "Jame-Jamshed, Mr. Murzban came out with a paragraph headed "Joyful News for the Parsis," wherein he published the fact that Miss Masani was not acting. There is one thing, however, in that paragraph which I want to correct and it is this that Miss Masani did not withdraw from the performance at the earnest request of Mr. Murzban or to please the backward section of the community, but consented not to act at my earnest entreaty, for the reasons stated above.

Last evening I was surprised to find that in spite of Mr. Murzban's assurance that if the Parsi lady did not act there would be no demonstration or disturbance. I found that a large number of Parsis were brought down to the theatre in lorries at about 8 o'clock displaying various placards. Handbills were also being circulated wherein it was stated that the Parsi community objected to the Parsi lady acting.

Although I assured some of the persons who chose to call themselves representatives of the crowd that Miss Masani was neither in the theatre nor was she going to act and that my wife was going to act that part the crowd continued howling and shouting. Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. who was present at the time, viz: about 3 o'clock 'phoned up the Divisional Police Office on his own responsibility and came and informed me that he had done so. I told him that I was totally indifferent whether the Police came or not because I was more or less certain in my mind that the Police would do nothing in the matter at all and my feelings were utterly justified by the attitude which the Police took up later on.

Very soon most extravagant demands were made ranging from the deletion of certain portions of the play suggesting inter-marriage, the appearance of the Hindu ladies on the stage upto an assurance from me that all the copies of the book would be burnt. A rush was made on the stage and several things on the stage were smashed and an attempt was made to assault myself and my wife who was dressed up as a Parsi lady for the role. I made more than one attempt to communicate to Mr. Murzban on 'phone and asked him to come down to the theatre, but he had suddenly developed a weak heart and pleaded inability to come over. The Police Commissioner arrived at the theatre at about 10-15 and the matters were explained to him and in answer to his question whether I was going on with the play I told him that it was physically impossible owing to the lateness of the hour to go on with the play and the play would, therefore, not go on. The Police Commissioner informed the crowd accordingly and got them to disperse.

Regarding the conduct of the Police, in view of my very cordial relations with the police, I shall leave it to impartial men like Mr. Chagla, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and others who were on the scene to inform the public as to what they think of it.

I cannot sufficiently and strongly express to the public my sense of indignation at the conduct of Mr. Murzban, who happens to be also the Sheriff of Bombay, who came and levelled threats of wrecking the performance. I am sure that all right thinking men will not be slow in condemning organised rowdyism with a view to prevent a perfectly legitimate expression of individual opinion on a comparatively harmless matter like inter-marriage. I shall only add one thing that although there are two inter-marriages in the play, viz: one between a Parsi lady and a Hindu and the other between a Hindu girl of one caste with her father's secretary, who belongs to another caste, the central theme of the play is entirely different.—Yours etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

Nov. 28.

III

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with considerable surprise and pain the incorrect and misleading version of the incident at the Royal Opera House on Friday night, and particularly the interview of Mr. M. R. Masani Bar-at-Law, both of which are teeming with spicy adjectives and peppy epithets. That the report is one-sided, palpably exaggerated and grossly perverted is evidenced by the use of phrases suggesting that rowdyism was organised, apparently by men who abstained away from the scene of storming the theatre. That amongst other persons the Sheriff of Bombay acted as "Champion of Orthodoxy" meaning by inuendo that he lent his moral support to the agitation, and that "veiled threats of violence" were held out by law-abiding citizens.

I take this opportunity to clear up two issues, viz., the objection of the Parsi community to a Parsi lady appearing on the stage along with a Hindu, and secondly their objection to certain passages in the drama dealing in a light-hearted fashion with a grave and highly controversial subject like a 'juddin' marriage. Dealing with the first issue, may I bring it to your notice that prior to the opening night, I had received numerous letters from members of the Parsi community expressing their abhorrence at the idea of a young Parsi girl acting on a stage, and asking the 'Jam-e-Jamshed' to reflect unmistakably their resentment at that idea. Not desiring to make the matter a topic of the town I carried on friendly negotiations with a view to pursuade the young lady to refrain from making a debut, at the same time revealing the depth of indignation of the Parsi community which looked upon her intentions with great disapproval. I do not desire to assume the jurisdiction of determining whether the section of the Parsi community that took exception is orthodox or otherwise; but I presume you will understand readily the natural anxiety of a community to see that its young ladies acted in no indiscreet manner, however innocently, so as to give occasion even for unfounded observation and rumours from others, thus assailing communal prestige and the reputation of its female folk. It is not because of any aversion for any other community that Parsis adopt this attitude of reserve—you may call it conservatism—but it is only their desire that their daughters and sisters should not assume the roll of actresses, a profession which in India, rightly or wrongly, has come to be regarded as one unfit for Parsi ladies to adopt.

In the course of my conversations with Mr. Parshottamdas, Miss Masani and Mr. Mr. R. Masani, I placed this point of view of the Parsi Community 'as a matter of fact.' I gave them to realise that judging by the tone of letters I had received, Parsee feeling was so much aroused that in the unfortunate event of the young lady not resiling, I feared a breach of the peace. Concerned as I was with the safety of the young lady, nothing could be remoter from my thoughts than countenancing any alleged "thinly veiled threats of violence" from whomsoever proceeding.

I fail still to comprehend what Mr. Masani wants to convey when he seriously tells his interviewer: 'In any event, for the Sheriff of Bombay to say—he would advise his readers 'not' to resort to 'undue violence' is amazing". May I understand that Mr. Masani expects the Sheriff of Bombay to advise his readers to resort to undue violence? If Mr. Masani is laying strees on the word "undue" —I shall tell him straight away that this adjective is the creation of his own over-excited mind.

In view of what I have narratt above it is no surprise if a band of Parsis came to the theatre to register their legitimate protests against what they regard as wounding their communal susceptibilities. I believe the same would happen with the Muslims if a Young Muslim lady of respectable family expressed intentions similar to that of Miss. Masani. If some Parsis exhibited a clamorous attitude or were found in an agitated mood, on Friday evening I do not think there is either wisdom or justification in magnifying it into a spicy version of Parsis 'storming' the theatre or making use of 'chairs and lathis.' Mr. Masani in his interview states that on being telephoned, I refused to come and help him in restoring order, pleading a weak heart. On Friday evening I had to remain confined perforce to bed under strict medical advice, and I believe Mr. Masani cannot pretend ignorance, that the weakness of my heart it a "fact" and not merely a plea as he would put it.

Coming to the second issue I find Mr. Masani in his interview has observed, "Mr. Murzban took no exception to the play itself and promised that if she withdrew he would see that the performance was not disturbed." I must plainly contradict this observation. In fact when my attention was first drawn, at a later stage, to some objectionable matter in the play, I asked Mr. Purshottamdas Trikamdas about it, who assured me that there was not a single passage directly or indirectly offending the feelings of the Parsi community. This led me to conclude that the main grievance of the community was the appearance of the lady on the stage. If now—after having read the whole play—the members of the Parsi Community take exception to certain passages, it is a matter more for the organisers and author of the play to explain them away than for me to clear up. Indeed it was impossible for me to take or not to take exception to any portion or portions of a play, the subject matter of which I did not even then know. I fail to see how under these circumstances, Mr. Masani can feel justified in leaving it to your readers to judge how far I had carried out an undertaking I had 'never' given.

Apart from the inuendos both against myself and the Parsis, with which your version of the incident and the interview are replete, I sincerely feel no good will come out of protracting a controversy of such a character. In the wider interests of good-will between the Hindu and the Parsi communities I shall once again appeal to the organisers of the play to delete from it such passages as are regarded by my community as offensive; I shall similarly ask the young lady to withdraw finally from the stage in deference to the genuine desire of her co-religionists, so that the good relations between the two communities may hereafter continue to be maintained unimpaired. Failing both the only alternative is for the Commissioner of Police to withdraw the police license granted to the Drama.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. MARZBAN.

Nov. 28.

SPEECHES AT PLENARY SESSION.

Continued from page 1).

dore expressed the opinion that the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's schme for Federation presented almost insuperable difficulties and did not provide essential safeguards for the States. He believed that his scheme suited India's peculiar conditions and met the requirements of the various interests.

Nawab of Chittari endorsed the Nawab of Bhopal's view that the solution lay in an All-India Federation. He said that the thankless task of setting the communal problem rested entirely with the Government.

Sir Hubert Carr said that he and his colleagues emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the Conference had failed. On the other hand, a remarkable degree of agreement had been reached. The European delegates stood firmly for such financial safeguards as would reserve credit, and in doing so did not fear being suspected of impeding India's natural constitutional progress. They insisted on separate electorates in order to secure election of their own representatives to legislatures and demanded that they were not only for themselves but for other minorities who desired them.

The Conference adjourned at 7-35 p.m. until 10-30 on Monday. Twenty-three speakers have hitherto participated in the genera l discussion. Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

FEDERATION AND THE PRINCES.

(Continued from page 6.)

impartial committee. The Ruler of Bikaner, therefore, does not wish even to stand by the Bombay Resolution which he seems to have quoted with approval.

WHO WILL DECIDE?

The Ruler of Bikaner has all along been saying that the distribution of seats will be made by the Princes themselves and in case of difference the Viceroy will decide the matter. But even in this statement he has been as evasive as in his expression "smaller States.' He has nowhere explicitly stated whether this question would be decided in the joint conference of the 562 States or of the 235 States of the first and second class put together. In his last pronouncement on this subject the Ruler of Bikaner has given some indication of the committee which in his opinion should decide this question. He said that the committee should consist not merely of members of the Chamber of Princes, but also States which although members of the Chamber of Princes do not avail themselves of the privilege of such membership, as well as representatives "in a reasonable number" of the smaller States, "and as far as possible the other Units of Indian India." This committee, according to him, would consist of the 109 members of the Chamber and these 109 include Baroda, Hyderabad and Mysore, which though members of the committee have not joined it. Then the Ruler of Bikaner says that the representatives of the smaller States "in a reasonable number" will be included in the committee. In plain language this means a few members from the second class may be included in this committee, but not the whole number of 127.

OBJECT UNDERLYING BIKANER MOVE.

Then he has used another ambiguous expression like his first expression "smaller States" viz., "the other various Units of Indian India". We do not know what he means by this expression. If he means the Estates inlcuded in third class, numbering 327, then it shows that the Ruler of Bikaner is, at last, pleased to include a few, or rather very few, from this third class "if it is at all possible." And if this is not possible, they would not be represented. The sum total, therefore, is that the committee which the Ruler of Bikaner now desires to be nominated to distribute these seats is substantially to be composed of all the members of the Chamber, with the sprinkling of a few members from the second class and hardly any from the third class. We will venture to ask respectfully the Ruler of Bikaner, when he is making this proposal, if he is just to himself. Is he not neglecting the second and third class States when as a matter of fact he is claiming weightage on the score of the large number of States included in the second and third class States? Is it not fair and just that all those for whom weightage is claimed—if it all it is given—should have the voice in distributing these seats? This statement of Bikaner will, we hope, dissillusion the States included in the second and third class as to whether they would get any justice under the lead of the Ruler of Bikaner and those who are bossing the show at the Chamber at present, whether their interest would be properly safeguarded, and whether under these circumstances there would be any chance for them to get any representation in the Federal Legislature.

The members of the second and third class States should realise the danger at once and to insist on their own rights and to take such measures as may be necessary to safeguard their interests independently of the Rulers of Bikaner and Bhopal.

(To Be Continued.)

DRY WEATHER OVER INDIA.

POONA, Nov. 29.

The weather has been dry over the country except for nearly general rain in southeast Madras. Western disturbance has caused extension of cloud in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cuddalore 3 inches; Pamban two, Negapatam 1-1/2; Madura 3/4; Kodaikanal 1/2.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in southeast Madras and extend in Mysore and Malabar.

A few light showers are also likely along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir.—A.P.

Bombay Salutes National Flag.

PROCESSIONS AND MEETING THROUGHOUT CITY.

Congress President's Call For Greater Sacrifices.

Sunday was the monthly Flag Day and it was fittingly celebrated all over the city of Bombay. There were flag salutation ceremonies in every ward besides the central function at the Congress House. Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Congress Prabhat Phery Sangh and the Girgaon District Congress Committee, a procession of Prabhat Pheries started from Mandvi and paraded through the principal thoroughfares of the city. The procession was led by the members of the Executive of the Prabhat Phery Sangh. A number of Prabhat Pheries had joined it at the start and many more joined it "en route" to the Congress House.

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

The function at the Congress House began at 8 in the morning. The Congress House compound presented a picturesque spectacle filled as it was with khaddar-clad crowds and tri-coloured flags. The Sevikas of the Hindustani Seva Dal had attended the function in large numbers. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., hoisted the flag at the scheduled time and addressed the gathering. He reminded them of the sacrifices they had made in the past for the Flag and warned them that the time was fast approaching when their loyalty to the Flag would be severely put to test. He had not the slightest doubt that the citizens of Bombay were prepared to protect the honour of their flag even at the cost of their lives.

THREE FUNDAMENTALS.

The Jain Munishri, who was present was given a warm ovation by the gathering when he rose to address. He made an impassioned speech asking people to be ready to lay down their lives for the protection of the National Flag. That he regarded as true Dharma of every one of them. Proceeding he laid emphasis on unity, courage and action as the three fundamentals which were necessary for the success of the great task they had undertaken to perform.

IN THE WARDS.

In various other wards there were processions and the flag hoisting ceremony. In Colaba, under the auspices of the Fort Ward Congress Committee, there was a function in Thomas Street, where Sjt. S. K. Patil hoisted the flag and asked people to be ready to give account of their activities to Mahatmaji who was arriving in Bombay on the 28th of December.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master hoisted the Flag in Mandvi while Mr. Narayanrao Deshpande performed the ceremony in the Bhuleshwar Ward.

In Parel, Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi addressed a large gathering and made an earnest appeal for volunteers for picketing and other activities of the Congress.

BE READY TO FACE COMING BITTER STRUGGLE.

Kamaladevi And Safia Somji In Mangalore.

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE FROM WOMEN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Nov. 28.

Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji, who arrived here on Thursday night from Bombay via Hubli, had a crowded programme on Friday addressing successively a women's gathering, a students' meeting and a general public meeting on the Maidan. At all these meetings both the speakers pointing to the almost certain failure of the Round Table Conference, stressed the need of the nation's readiness to face the coming bitter struggle.

They appealed specially to their sisters in Mangalore and South Canara to come forward and join the Hindustani Seva Dal.

KAMALADEVI'S SPEECH.

Srimati Kamaladevi said that she was quite confident that her native Town and District would contribute the largest quota of women workers and volunteers. They had a larger number of educated women in Mangalore than many other towns could boast of and, therefore, it should be easier for them to take up the work of the Seva Dal and the Congress.

SAFIA SOMJI'S APPEAL.

Miss Somji, who spoke in Hindi, described the training which would be given to women volunteers and their Captains. She referred to the Central Training Camp which is being opened in Matunga (Bombay) and appealed to her Kanara sisters to come forward and get themselves trained for Seva Dal work.

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE.

Much enthusiasm has been roused locally by these appeals and three or four young ladies have already agreed to proceed to Bombay for training and groups of Kumarikas and Balikas are being formed wherever possible.

Srimati Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji left Mangalore for Cannanore this morning.

PERSIA AND THE CONTINENTAL PRESS

(Continued From Page 6.)

all her sympathisers the world over, should condescend to notice the unbalanced extravagance of pen-men who possibly earn in direct proportion to the sensationalism which they provide. Secondly, we fail to see from the evidence and documents before us how a country in the dire straits of Germany which has to gain everything and lose nothing by strengthening its commercial and social relations with Persia should turn a blind eye to the enormous obstacles which Persia has to overcome before it comes anywhere near the exalted goal which Reza Shah's Government has placed before itself.

MISS AIDIN'S TRIBUTE.

Thus, while so far as I can gather, some of the Continental Powers which have benefited by the patronage of Persia have not fully requited the kindness of the noble and struggling country, missionaries like Miss Aidin have been busy concentrating upon the other side of the shield. This lady recently delivered a lecture in England before the Royal Central Asian Society, on the 8th of July to be precise, where she enumerates most sympathetically the heavy obstacles to emancipation of women in Reza Shah's country, testifying at the same time to the zeal of the monarch in whose capital to-day "there is one girl for every two boys in school, whereas for thirteen hundred years practically no women have been going to school." As I then indicated, the precipitate fall of Amanullah has had its repurcussions in other countries and the very thoughtful paper of Miss Aidin explains to us why the speed of women's progress in Persia owing to the unfortunate accident in Afghanistan has had to be retarded rather than accelerated by the sagacity and foresight of the Persian monarch.

WELL-BALANCED SURVEY.

Incidentally for a fair and unvarnished estimate of the realities of the situation in Persia we have now the first hand experience of Professor Ishtiaq Husain Quereshi, M.A. of Delhi, who has fairly steered the middle course between the frantic disparagement by the Germans, on the one hand, and the cloying, annoying, fulsome adulations, on the part of some writers in India. Prof. Quresht had no particular inducement to gloss over the infirmities of the Persian administration and he, a believing Mussalman, takes the opportunity to return thanks to Arab Kaikhusro Shahrokh, the leader of the Parsis in Persia, for the facilities placed at his disposal for an unfettered inspection of the country.

PATNA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

PATNA, Nov. 28.

We have been through troublous times. Youths have been exposed to assaults and temptations that are perhaps inevitable in times of political ferment and waves of agitation have beaten upon the University walls" declared His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson in the course of his last Convocation Address at the Patna University to-day.

His Excellency added "but the sturdy common sense of our students, the understanding tact of the Principals and staff and the wise guidance of Vice-Chancellors have brought us through practically unscathed and the University has been able to send forth graduates better equipped to face these matters outside for the very reason that their judgment has not been warped by their premature engulfment in them."—A.P.

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PETITION FOR "DISCIPLINARY ACTION" AGAINST COUNSEL.

Rejected By High Court.

ECHO OF CASE AGAINST DR. DESHMUKH.

The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Broomfield heard yesterday the petition for disciplinary action against Mr. J. D. Davar, who was counsel for Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in the case against him some months ago in which Dr. Deshmukh was charged by Ramkrishna Bhai Thakur of causing the death of his wife by gross negligence. In his petition the complainant alleged that Mr. Davar subjected him, Mr. Thakur to a lengthy cross-examination, in which a number of questions were couched "in insulting and defamatory" manner.

It will be recalled that Mr. Thakur's wife became ill on the 14th November 1929 and was operated on the 25th by Dr. Deshmukh in his private hospital. She died on the 8th December. According to the complainant, his wife's death was due to negligence on the part of Dr. Deshmukh and his assistant Dr. Patankar stating that Dr. Deshmukh should have himself done the dressing instead of leaving it to Dr. Patankar. Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Magistrate in the course of his judgment, remarked that the complainant Thakur was wrongly under the impression that Dr. Deshmukh himself should have dressed the wound. He therefore dismissed the complaint. In the cross-examination as well as in his observations, however, Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for Dr. Deshmukh made certain remarks against the complainant Thakur. Thakur therefore wrote to the Bar Council to take suitable disciplinary action against Mr. Davar for using offending remarks against him (Thakur). The Bar Council filed the letter.

BAR COUNCIL'S DECISION.

Thakur then submitted a petition to the Hon. Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court to direct the Bar Council to take action in the matter. Their Lordships therefore directed the Bar Council to go through the matter and submit a report thereto. The Bar Council thereupon appointed a Tribunal of Inquiry who asked the petitioner and Mr. J. D. Davar to be present and after going through an exhaustive examination of several witnesses including counsel represented on both sides and even certain court officials present at the time of the cross-examination of Thakur, came to the conclusion that the allegations had not been proved and that Mr. Davar had maintained in conducting the case the best traditions of the bar. They also suggested that the Bar Council should be empowered in certain cases to get securities of costs before starting enquiry.

On Friday the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield viewed this report of the Bar Council when the Court room was crowded with counsel and legal practitioners. Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, appeared in his own capacity. Mr. B. J. Desai, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. Solicitors, represented Mr. Davar. Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Bar Council. Ram Krishna Bhai Thakur appeared in person and submitted a written statement.

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, pointed out the relevent portions of the Tribunal's report and said that the petitioner's allegation was that Mr. Davar in cross-examination used "vile and abusive" language and quoted the following words as having been uttered by Mr. Davar: "These disreputable people, scamps, thieves, swindlers, people out to extort moneys, the medical fraternity is to be protected from the clutches of such disreputable people, faked witnesses brought in to bolster up a false case."

The petitioner's complaint against Dr. Deshmukh was dismissed by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court without even framing a charge and his appeal against that order was also summarily rejected by the High Court. On August 11 last the petitioner approached the Bar Council and as that body refused to take action in the petition, he approached the High Court. It was then that the petition was sent to a Tribunal of the Bar Council. The principal allegation were as follows: "That on January 17, 1930 Mr. Davar declared with great emphasis that the petitioner's object in making the complaint was blackmail; that no attempt was made by him in cross-examination to substantiate the "base" and "malevolent" allegation; that the proceedings were interspersed with suggestions that the petitioner and his brother were a pair of swindlers actuated by the desire of practising "extortion."

The petitioner admitted in the proceedings before the Tribunal that he was hard of hearing and his examination had to be conducted in Marathi. The Tribunal examined three witnesses cited by the petitioner and also Mr. C. N. Kanuga, an elected member of the Bombay Bar Council and an Advocate in leading practice in the Police Courts, who appeared for one of the respondents in the case. The latter concluded his statement by saying that full justice would not have been done to the merits of the case for the defence if Mr. Davar had not fearlessly criticised the petitioner's case in the manner he had done. In his judgment the Magistrate had characterised the petitioner as one who had told all sorts of tales and half truths in order to make out some case against the doctors.

MR. DAVAR'S REMARKS.

It appeared that during the cross-examination of the petitioner's brother in the Magistrate's Court, Mr. Davar asked: "Are you a well-to-do man?" and the reply was: "I am a man who conducts his own affairs." When asked what those affairs were he declined to answer and when he was asked what he was living on an objection was raised. Mr. Davar's explanation on the comments made by the petitioner's brother that he was a man who conducts his own affairs was as follows: "In my address I drew the attention of the Magistrate to evasive answers and pointed out that no honest man who had honest sources of income would persist in the answers the witness had given." He further pointed out that a thief who lived by stealth, a cut throat who lived by slitting peoples throats in the dark, a swindler who lived by cheating, and a bully by intimidation or extortion could all live on their nefarious trades and justify their answer by saying: "I am a man who conducts his own affairs". Mr. Davar proceeded to say that after he had quoted the above illustration he stated "These disreputable people, viz. thieves, swindlers, cheats and bullies out to extort money can well avoid the consequences in the witness-box by saying "We are men who conduct our own affairs."

"IN THEIR PROPER SETTING."

The Tribunal found that taken in their proper setting and context the words could not be reasonably construed as describing the petitioner and his brother as thieves, etc. The petitioner had "deliberately removed them from their proper setting and distorted their meaning. They found nothing objectionable in the illustration given by Mr. Davar or the language he used and held that he was within his rights as counsel in addressing those observations to the Magistrate." The Tribunal endorsed the opinion expressed by Mr. Kanuga that if Mr. Davar had not fearlessly criticised the evidence of the petitioner and his brother he would have failed in protecting the liberty and honour of his client. Mr. Davar had in the conduct of the case maintained the best traditions of the bar.

TRIBUNAL'S SUGGESTION.

The Tribunal suggested that a rule should be framed to meet cases like the present one, empowering the Tribunal of the Bar Council to require a petitioner in certain cases to give security for costs of the respondent before starting an inquiry. In the present case, however, the petitioner was an insolvent and even though he had completely failed in proving his allegations, an order for costs, if made, would not be fruitful.

Mr. B. J. Desai, appearing on behalf of Mr. Davar, submitted that it would be some expression of the Court's view that such inquiries should not be taken lightly if the petitioner was ordered to pay the costs of the inquiry.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi represented the Bar Council.

CORRESPONDING RESPONSIBILITY OF A PRIVILEGE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice in his judgment observed that counsel appearing for an accused would be at liberty to cross-examine witnesses on the basis that a complaint had been filed for the purpose of blackmail but there was always a limit beyond which counsel should not go in attacking the opposing party or his witnesses. Counsel had a very valuable privilege in that he was not liable to civil or criminal proceedings on account of anything which he may say in court on behalf of his client but that privilege imposed a corresponding responsibility—counsel had to be very careful not to make any attack on parties or witnesses engaged in a case beyond what was fairly necessary for the presentation of his clients' defence. If the words alleged by the petitioner were in fact used by counsel against the petitioner, it would undoubtedly have been going too far. In the present case, however, there were no short-hand notes of counsel's observations and the Tribunal had pointed out exactly to what happened. It appeared that the passage quoted was really a combination of various facts of Mr. Davar's address. The words alleged were not in fact used as descriptive of the petitioner but of imaginery persons.

Continuing His Lordship remarked that there would have been a case for taking some sort of action if the allegations in the petition were true, because the bar is extremely jealous of the honour of the profession and inasmuch as an Advocate was not liable to civil or criminal proceedings for anything which he might say, the only step which might be taken against him, if he had abused his privilege, was to take disciplinary action. The Tribunal had found that Mr. Davar's explanation was right and that there was no breach on his part and his Lordship agreed with that finding.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Dealing with the suggestion that the petitioner should be asked to pay costs of the inquiry His Lordship refused to pass orders on two grounds: Firstly, that he was an undischarged insolvent and secondly, because there were no short-hand notes of the observations made by counsel. It was not disputed that Mr. Davar did use more or less the exoressions referred to in the petition. It was possible that the petitioner not having the words taken down at the moment considered that the reference was to himself and his Lordship was not prepared to say therefore that the petition was made dishonestly.

Mr. Justice Broomfield agreed with the Chief Justice.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN CITY

B. P. C. C. President's Appeal For Funds

Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the press:—

Although for the last twenty-one months, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been carrying on vigorous and intensive national activities involving huge expenditure, we had refrained so far from making any appeal for funds to the general public of Bombay.

Last year we had to go through a campaign, which alone cost us a little over three lakhs of rupees, besides the colossal losses to the city's trade.

A FEW MEN.

A large bulk of this huge fund was made by the contributions of a few individuals and associations, who have stood by the Congress through thick and thin. The burden of the tax could not be more equitably divided owing to the most extraordinary circumstances through which we had to go.

PEACE BASIS.

Even after the truce, the B.P.C.C. has had to spend large sums of money over its multifarious activities but all these are being met by the same few individuals and associations.

This sort of arrangement was, perhaps, all right during the campaign in the absence of a better alternative but it is both unfair and unworkable in these days of comparative peace.

NEW PROGRAMME.

We have undertaken very intensive Congress activities in the city, like

Prohibition through picketing;

Removal of untouchability;

Welfare work among workers and Harijans, and Propaganda of Swadeshi, etc.

They all mean money if any appreciable measure of success is to be achieved.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Congress wards in the city have been asked to open camps for the training of volunteers for picketing and other activities. Each ward will be required to spend between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 every month on various activities.

COLLECTIONS.

It is impossible for the B.P.C.C. to provide such large funds from its own limited exchequer. Wards have, therefore, been authorised to collect money locally on the coupons of different values supplied to them by the B.P.C.C.

The idea underlying this arrangement is that the financial requirements of the Congress, instead of being imposed on a few heads, should fall equitably on as large a number of persons as we can take within our orbit.

TRADES.

If only all the trades and professions come froward to do their little bit individually, nobody will feel the incidence of the tax and yet every ward will get enough money without which Congress activities must suffer.

I, therefore, make an earnest appeal to the citizens of Bombay to share the burden of the Congress and maintain it as the most powerful organisation in the land.

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—Topical Pictures

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRRIVALS.
November 28.

Gambada Jones, Calcutta.
Varsova, Rowe. Busrah.
Himalaya. Lincovich, Trieste.
Wildenfels, Myer, Marmagoa.
Pontyfridd, Robert, Marmagoa.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
November 29.

Risaldar, Prutt. Calcutta.
Subadar, Jones, Java.
Troprain Law. Robert, Freemantle
Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.

LOADING.
November 28.

Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Surada for Rangoon.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer Heyesiger Maru for Kobe

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 183 passengers.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Himalaya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wildenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail. a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pontypridd:—The G T Co.'s steamer Pontypridd arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Risaldar sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Subadar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Subadar sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Nov. 28.

2 Viceroy of India, London, 12-12, M M & Co.
3 Dalgoma, Havre, 6|12 M. M. and Co.
8 Trifels, Bremen, 30-11 L Edward & Co.
9 Dagrun Navlakhi, 27-11 D Sandeman and Co.
14 Karanja S & E Africa. 2-12, M M and Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa 1-12, L T M Co.
16 Tokushima Maru, Osaka, 3-12, N T Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Chinkoa, Calcutta, 5-12 M M & Co.
5 Nordie, Hamburg, 4-12. Grahams T Co.
7 Hiveizan Maru, Japan, 30-11 M. M. & Co.
8 Surada. Rangoon, 6-12 M M and Co.
9 Subadar Rangoon, 29-11. T Morrison and Co.
10|11 Celebes Maru, Japan Ports, 6|12 O. S. Kaisha.
12/13 Traprain Law. Australia, 28-11 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Laxmi N F. 28-11 National S and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Jalaputra N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
C/R Gairsoppa, Rangoon, 29-11 M M & Co.
D|E Risaldar, Tuticorin, 29|11 T. Morrison & Co.
H Maur, Bangkok, 29-11, F F Campbell & Co.
M Khosrou, Jeddah, 17-12, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.

Comorin 4-12 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 11-12 P and O S N Co.
Mongolla 17-12 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 13-12 M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan, 30/11/31. L Edward Ltd.
Sista 7-12, L Edward Ltd.
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Ranold 28-11 I F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argunfels 28-11 L Edward Ltd.
Frauenfels 9-12, L Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels 15-12. L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Tawali, 25-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia, 30-11, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|Florence 27-11 F F Campbell Co.
C|Hereford 14-12 F F Campbell Co.
New Orlean, 8-12, L Edward Ltd.
Sawokla, 18-1, L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Madras Maru 26-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 10-12 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Ivo Maru 1-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Nagate Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 25-11 P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore 21-12 P and O S N Co.
Gange 10-12, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Mooltan 4-12 P and O S N Co.
Strathmener 18-12 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 5-12 M. M. and Co.
Kenya 19-12 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India 12-12 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 6-12 M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, 1-12, M Italiana.
Arabia N F M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, N F L T Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia N F G T Co.
Nordic 4-12 G T Co.
Ponlypried N Y G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Branefels 24/11, L. Edwards Ltd.
Trifels, 29-11 L Edwards Ltd.
Wildenfels, N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Tokushima Maru, 3-12, NF, Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 6-12 O S Kaisha, Ltd.
Heizen Maru, N F M M & Co.
Alipore N F, P and O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Barpeta 2-12 M M and Co.
Varsova, 4-12, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Dogra 30/11 F M and Co.
Chinkoa, N F, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Surada, N F M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Khosrou 17-12 T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nordic G T Co.
Potypridd G T Co.
Castalia G T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, M Italiana
Arabia M Italiana

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, L T O.

FOR HAMBURG.

Branenfels L Edwards Ltd.
Trifels, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Wildenfels, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tokushi Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Heizen Maru M M & Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Barpeta M M and Co.
Varsova, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra T M and Co.
Chinkoa M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Surada M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Khosrou T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Boats for American Cotton of S S Alipore 27-11-31.
Jalaputra 27-11-31.
Ahmedi 27-11-31.
Laxmi 27-11-31.
Lalita 27-11-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 28.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—217282 Rs. bar gold and 14776 Rs. gold sovereigns R Gokuldas; 34785 Rs. gold sovereigns T C Shah; 661686 Rs. bar gold T C Shah; 518438 Rs. bar gold and 38431 Rs. gold sovereigns Netherland Trading Society.

For New York:—226104 Rs. gold sovereigns R Gokuldas; 165577 Rs. bar gold P & O Banking Corporation; 174177 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India Ltd; 161403 Rs. bar gold P & O Banking Corporation.

S S Viceroy of India for Marseilles:—3840 bags groundnut seed, 300 bags groundnut kernels and 320 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.; 3840 bags groundnuts and 1400 bags castorseed K Devchand and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—1400 bags groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Dalgoma for Havre:—1 bale cotton raw Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co.

For Hull:—93 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Son.

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.

S S Nordie for Hamburg:—267 bags joowari S M Rajgor and Co.; 110 bales cotton fly L O & Vora; 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons.

S S Pontypridd for Rotterdam:—1494 bags groundnut L Dreyfus and Co.; 4066 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1333 bags linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—13 bales animal skin H A K A Majid; 134 bags groundnut kernals M Bhuta and Co.; 1335 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 3 cases casings Ad Meyer; 1500 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For New York:—331 bags gum karaya N Mooljl and Co.

For Rotterdam:—140 bags niger seed M Bhuta and Co.; 12800 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co; 1320 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Gothenburg:—47 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Bremen:—3564 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Valparain:—25 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co.

For New Orleans:—200 bags jute rags B Mahasukhram and Co.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—715 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—6 bales animal skin Shamjimal; 68 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.; 1334 bags gingelly seed K Devchand and Co.

For Bourgos:—20 bales animal skin H A K A Majid.

For Alexandritta:—20 bales cotton yarn A El. Eijil.

For Piraeus:—16 cases gum olibanum A A H Mavji.

S S Hejeinyan Maru for Osaka:—300 tins scrap iron A Popatlal and Sons.

S S Tokushima Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Bruel and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—130 cases shark fins E Mobedina; 12 cases fish broals R Shamji and Co., 13 bales cotton yarn T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 28.

S S Malwa. Agents M M and Co., from London:—43 cases medicine; 15 cases oat-meal; 26 cases castor oil; 40 cases syrup; 22 cases sugar; 205 cases grey; 130 cases whisky; 40 cases cigarettes; 25 cases ovaltine; 120 cases pots; 44 cases sausages; 244 cases o'stores; 41 cases distemper 60 cases cement; 54 cases whiting; 49 cases pulleys; 110 cases boot polish; 75 cases beer; 25 bundles sheets, 90 drums lubricating oil; 80 drums turpentine; 762 drums paint; 18 drums vermouth; 29 drums colour; 550 drums linseed oil.

From Cherent:—317 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux:—260 cases brandy.

From Havre:—102 bundles copper sheets.

For Rotterdam:—31 cases cheese; 20 casks chemicals; 10 bales silk yarn.

From Basle:—260 cases indigo; 45 drums colour.

From Marseilles:—40 cases castor oil; 130 cases vermouth; 325 cases soap; 100 cases mineral white; 250 cases grapes.

From Alexandria:—125 bales cotton.

From Aden:—300 bags chora.

"LOYALTY TO THE PROMISE."

First Condition Of Success.

Uunder the caption "A Pledge to Redeem" the "Daily Herald." London, writes in mail week:—

The Round Table Conference has reached that critical stage which we foresaw some time since.

From reactionary elements inside the new Government and among its supporters comes a steady pressure for a change of policy.

It is suggested that the continuous deadlock on the questions of separate electorates for minorities and of the precise proportion of seats to be allotted to each shall be made the occasion of the change.

The granting of responsible Governments at the centre to which the British Cabinet solemly pledged itself last January should it is argued, be declared impossible at the moment. And the proposals of the Simon Report, which give a measure of provincial autonomy but which leave the character of the central Government virtually unchanged, should be adopted as the basis of immediately practicable reform.

ILL COUNSEL.

If that ill counsel prevails, if the Government, on whatever pretext, under cover of whatever assurance, goes back on the pledge of last January, not only will the Round-Table Conference fail; but it will fail disastrously.

Not merely Mr. Gandhi and Congress, but the vast bulk of Indian moderate opinion would refuse emphatically to accept such proposals.

And worse than that, the delegates would return to India convinced that the British Government had broken faith, that promises were mere scraps of paper, and that all negotiation with it was futile.

The future of India under such conditions would inevitably be one of long and bitter struggle between a united nationalism and the British Raj.

To solve the communal disputes that are paralysing the real work of the Conference will call for highest statesmanship on all sides of the Round Table. But neither the disputes nor their solution must be allowed to deflect the Government from the policy to which it is pledged.

Loyalty to that promise is the first condition of peace in India, the first condition of success in solving the Indian Problems.

Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

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SANKEY'S DRAFT REPORT ON COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

PERPETUATING BRITISH RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Draft Report on Commercial Discrimination records a substantial measure of agreement and reaffirms the principle that equal rights and opportunities should be afforded to those lawfully engaged in commerce and industry, such differences as manifested concerning mainly limits within which the principle should operate and with the best method of giving effect to it.

EVERY BRITISH SUBJECT, AN INDIAN!

The Committee express the opinion that no subject of the Crown (including Companies) ordinarily resident or carrying on business in British India should be subjected to disability and discrimination on account of race, descent, religion and birthplace in respect of taxation, possession of property and carrying on of calling or in respect to residence and travel. And the principle should also be applicable to States entering the Federation.

The Report also points out that this principle is not restricted to matters of commercial discrimination or Europeans and says that the question of commercial discrimination is only one, though an important, aspect of the wider question affecting the interests of all communities if equal rights and opportunities for all are to be provided.

BOUNTIES TO ALL.

The Report mentions that anxiety was expressed that the freedom of the future Indian Legislature should be unhampered for the protection of India's economic interests. It says that the Committee do not think that fears in this regard are well-founded, since the key industries can be protected and unfair competition penalised without discriminatory measures. The Committee expressed the opinion, however, that Legislature's right to attach reasonable conditions to grant of bounties and subsidies for the purpose of encouraging local industries should be recognised, but bounties and subsidies should be available to all those who are willing to comply with the conditions.

PROMOTE INDIAN INDUSTRY, BUT—

As regards the need, urged during discussions, of enabling Indian concerns to compete more effectively with larger and longer established business (usually British) the report expresses the opinion that a general law should be sufficient to deal with unfair competition. It says that many members of Committee were impressed by the danger of admitting claim to legislate for the purpose, not of regulating unfair competition, but of destroying the competitive power of a large industry in order to promote a smaller industry's interests.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE.

The Constitution should contain a Clause prohibiting legislative and administrative discrimination in these matters and also defining persons and bodies to whom the clause is to apply. The Committee do not attempt the difficult task of framing a clause, but express the opinion that an experienced Parliamentary draftsman would be able to devise an adequate and workable formula. The Committee consider that the clause should describe persons and bodies to whom it is applicable without complicating the question, by definitions of citizenship.

"GIANT-DWARF" RECIPROCITY.

The Committee generally express the opinion that persons and bodies of the United Kingdom trading with India, but neither resident nor possessing establishments there, ought freely to be accorded, on the basis of reciprocity, the right to enter, and trade with, India and the future legislature should decide to what extent such rights should be accorded to individuals and bodies of other countries. The report points out, in this connection, that there is no intention of limiting in any way the power to impose import duties, or otherwise regulate India's trade. The Committee consider that the suggestion for an Indo-British Convention presents practical difficulties, but are of the view that a Clause might be included in the Constitution recognising the rights of persons and bodies of the United Kingdom to enter and trade with India on term no less favourable than those on which Indian persons or bodies enter and trade with the United Kingdom. Finally the Report observes that there is general agreement that property rights should be constitutionally guaranteed.—Reuter's Spesial.

NAUJAWANS EXPLAIN THEIR PROGRAMME

Decision To Hold Conference

The Secretaries, Bombay Naujavan Bharat Sabha, in the course of a statement in connection with the police ban on the Conference that was to be held on the 28th and 29th inst., write:—

Before discussing the ban, it is necessary to acquaint the public with the history of the Naujavan Bharat Sabha of Bombay. The Sabha came into existence only four months ago. Almost all the members of the Sabha were those who took active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement last year. Rich with the experience of the last year's struggle, that Complete National Independence could never be achieved unless the political movement had an economic background, the Naujavans rallied on the 19th of July last and adopted a programme having a clear-cut politico-economic background.

During the last four months the Sabha organised not less than 50 public meetings all over the city and a study class at its headquarters with an ever-increasing attendance for the same. The Naujavans felt a need to form a nucleus all over the country and a Conference was called for the coordination of various youth organisations for the adoption of a common programme.

The response from the youths was wonderful and within a week more than 800 delegates were enlisted from Bombay. Besides it was expected that a fairly large number was to come from outside to represent the various organisations. This made the Government issue the ban questioning the right of youths for freedom of speech and freedom of association. The Naujavans are ever prepared to accept this challenge nay, they, times without number, have answered this before.

DETERMINTD ON HOLDING CONFERENCE.

The Sabha is determined on holding the Conference not so much for defying the ban as for the greater necessity of propagating the programme.

CALL TO YOUTHS.

We, therefore, appeal to the youths of the country to rally round the Sabha in their thousands and give their active support in carrying out the plan of action of the Sabha. In the mean time, the Conference workers are requested to carry on the enlistment of the Reception Committee members and delegates for the Conference. The place, date and time of the Conference will be published later. May we also appeal to the general public to contribute their mite to the Sabha, which has yet to pass through bitterest time, and help to carry on the programme to a success?

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ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT

Accused Begs To Be Excused

POLICE VERSION IN ARTHUR ROY CASE

The Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday heard the case in which Arthur Roy, describing himself as a journalist, is charged with attempting to cheat the Oriental Assurance Co. Ld. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla. Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Sargon, Advocate, defended the accused.

Mr. Thanawala in his opening address said that the accused described himself as a journalist and is said to have taken education in England and Germany. He insured his life in 1906 when he returned to India with the Oriental Assurance Company for Rs. 15,000. the policy to mature in 1944. He paid the first two half-yearly premiums and went to America.

On his returning to India recently he seemed to be in monetary difficulties and went to Mr. M. R. Shroff of Messrs. P R Shroff and Co. exchange brokers, and represented to him that his policy would mature in 1934 and wished to raise a loan for Rs. 13,000. The figure 1944 was erased and was written with red ink 1934 and the accused explained that it was due to the mistake of the clerk who wrote the policy and therefore it was written in red ink. When Mr. Shroff asked for the last receipts of payment of premiums. the accused replied that he left them in America.

Mr. Shroff arranged to sell the policy for Rs. 10,850 and when an assignment was required by Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors of Mr. Shroff, the accused refused to do so from the Oriental Assurance Co. stating that he was well-known to Sir C. H. Setalwad, Mr. Jahangir Petit, Mr. Gilbert Lodge, and others and that the assignment from the Oriental Co. was not necessary. The attorneys then made an enquiry in the Oriental office and the attempt at cheating of the accused was exposed. The accused promised to pay Rs. 275 in charity and begged to be excused but he was handed over to the police.

The case stands adjourned.

RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRE

Cable To R. T. C. Delegate

MADRAS, November 28.

The South Indian Liberal Federation City Branch has cabled to Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, as follows:—

"Federation City Branch views with grave anxiety attempts at denying Central Responsibility. Please emphasise provincial autonomy unworkable grave situation if conference fails."—A.P.

ALLEGED PLOT OF DACOITY FRUSTRATED

How an alleged plot of armed dacoity to loot a "pedhi" at Kalbadevi Road was frustrated by the police was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday when Laxminarayan Shantinarayan alias Shivnarayan Phatak was charged with possessing a pistol without a license. The facts of the case as narrated by the Police Prosecutor are that in the middle of October last the police received information that a "pedhi" at Kalbadevi was to be raided by armed dacoits. Rao Bahadur Inspector Gole therefore went there with a party of police constables and kept a watch. The accused and his accomplices came there but seeing the police in plain clothes, some of whom they knew, they withdrew. The accused again came the next day and sat near the "pedhi." Three of his accomplices approached him and after some conversation retired. The police had kept a watch the next day also. The accused then went on the first floor of the building and was about to go away when he was arrested by the police. On a search being made of his person a knife, a pistol and some cartridges were found.

After recording the evidence of the prosecution witnesses the case was adjourned.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 26.

December	6.06
January	6.11
March	6.25
May	6.40
July	6.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 26.

December	6.03
January	6.09
Middling Spot	6.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 28.

November 1931	4.58
December 1931	4.56
January 1932	4.55
February 1932	4.56
March 1932	4.58
April 1932	4.60
May 1932	4.62
June 1932	4.65
July 1932	4.67
August 1932	4.69
September 1932	4.71
October 1932	4.73
November 1932	4.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Sakelaridis November	6.64
January	6.72
March	6.92
May	7.09
July	7.26
October	7.54
November	7.54
F.G.F. Spot	6.90

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.39
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.51
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.63
Oomra Good	4.11
Oomra Fully Good	4.21
Oomra Fine	4.36
Bengal Good	3.96
Bengal Fully Good	4.06
Bengal Fine	4.16
Scinde Fully Good	4.06
Scinde Fine	4.16
Scinde Superfine	4.26

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 28.

T T London on Berlin	14.81
T T London on Amsterdam	8.73
T T London on Brussels	25.43
T T London on Madrid	41.31
T T London on Milan	68.37
T T London on Berne	13.13
T T London on Paris	90.25
T T London on Prague	119.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.53-1/3

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 28.

Silver:—Speculative buying for cash. Speculative buying. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-1/8
Forward	19-3/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Nov. 28.

	This week
Total Bullion	£121,700,000
Public Deposits	£27,000,000
Other Deposits	£98,000,000
Government Securities	£56,600,000
Other Securities	£43,900,000
Notes and Coin	£42,300,000
Notes in Circulation	£354,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	33.82 p.c.

WHEAT FUTURES LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Opening Quotations.

December	4s. 11-5/8d. Paid
March	5s. 4d. Paid
May	5s. 3d. Paid

Market: Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES—OPENING RATES.
London, Nov. 28.

T T London on New York	3.53-1/2
T T London on Paris	90.37
T T London on Berlin	14.90
T T London on Madrid	42.125
T T London on Amsterdam	8.81

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, November 27.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1930/31	Corresponding Week 1930
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	8246	511	8703	509 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	2132	185	1837	171 bales
Exports from U.S. Ports	2711	226	3113	147 bales
Of which to Japan	645	75	348	15 bales
Of which to China	422	26	151	7 bales
Of which to G.B.	583	46	566	45 bales
Of which to Germany	585	56	917	36 bales
Stock at New York,	—	227	—	231 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4810	—	4161 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	2199	—	1771 bales
World's visible supply	—	10940	—	9734 bales
Of which American cotton	—	9121	—	7966 bales
Forwarded to the world's Mills (excluding linters)	4322	339	3835	357 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	5000	321	5919	308 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 28.
NOVEMBER.

Sellers	6/4-1/2
Buyers	6/1-1/2
Business done	—

DECEMBER.

Sellers	6/4
Buyers	6/3
Business done	—

JANUARY.

Sellers	6/4
Buyers	6/4-3/4
Business done	—

FEBRUARY.

Sellers	6/5-3/4
Buyers	6/4-3/4
Business done	—

MARCH.

Sellers	6/6-3/4
Buyers	6/6-1/2
Business done	—
Business done	6/3-1/4

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Nov. 26.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending November 25th give the total note circulation at 81,645,000,000 francs, a decrease of 631,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thousands have read the book. Thousands will appreciate the Picture.
THE ROSARY
Featuring ELIZABETH ALLAN.
A Powerful Story of Love and Sacrifice.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Realistic Picture of Lancashire Mining Life.
THE STRONGER SEX.
featuring
COLIN CLIVE, A.D.R. ALLEN.
A Gainsborough picture.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The King of Mirth in a
Glorious All-Talking Picture,
HAROLD LLOYD
in
FEET FIRST.
All-Talking, All-Laughing.

Coming Very Shortly
MADAN'S CELESTIAL TALKIE
WITH
MISS KAJJAN & MASTER NISSAR
Indra Sabha
AT
BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR & PREMIER INDIAN-TALKIE-HOUSE
WELLINGTON-TALKIES.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
KRISHNA TONE
Harischandra
IF NOT GO AND SEE TO-NIGHT
TIME: 4—7-15—10-30 P. M. Continued—FIFTH WEEK
KRISHNA CINEMA
NEW CHARNI ROAD

THIS WEEK TO-NIGHT
See and Hear
Screen's Idol
Master VITHAL, ZILLO. and ZOHRA.
In
ANANGSENA
IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.
With
Mushtari, Elizer (late), and Hadi in supporting cast.
ANANGSENA
Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI
Shows at: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 P.M.
IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Why allow FLATULENCE to victimise you?
this most distressing form of indigestion can be relieved in 20 minutes now by
Norma-Gastrine
THE WONDERFUL NEW ANTACID
Hundreds of men and women have proved its wonderful properties and cured themselves of Flatulence, Nausea, Heartburn and other unpleasant forms of Indigestion due to stomach acidity.
Bismuth, Magnesia and Bicarbonate of Soda are good, but are now surpassed by NORMO-GASTRINE, which cures without causing the secondary symptoms of fulness and distension, and so is recommended by medical men all over the world. Try it to-day.
Of all Chemists and Dealers.
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Commencing from to-day!
During this Week,
Harold's TalkieOfTalkies
FULL OF LAUGHTER—UPROAR: SACKLOAD OF MIRTH ROUSING THRILLS; GRIPPING MYSTERY and THROBBING ROMANCE.
HEART-TO-HEART LOVE STORY with
WORLD'S KING OF COMEDIANS
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
'WELCOME DANGER"
NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED SUCH A LAUGH-THRILL.
Daily Shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinees on Saturdays, Sundays and Fridays at 3 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
(Sandhurst Road)
Commencing Next Saturday!
TALKIE OF PICKFAIR PICTURES CORPORATION'S (BOMBAY).
'DANCING-DYNAMITE'
WITH
RICHARD TALMADGE

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HADENSA is universally known to be safest, best and quickest cure for Piles. It's easy to apply and its effects are prompt and permanent.
Try to-day and be satisfied.
Hadensa Piles
Buy from the nearest Chemists or Medical store.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Nov.	2 Dec.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13 Dec.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
*Shanghai Maru	4104	17 Dec.	24 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec.
Hakone Maru	10500	23 Dec.	9 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	22 Dec.	29 Dec.
Chichibu Maru	22000	13 Jan.	19 Jan.

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go hand in hand.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 30, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

"Either We Perish Or Reach Our Goal"

DR. SATYAPAL'S ADDRESS AT PUNJAB

"FATE OF INDIA WILL BE FORGED ON FAR FLUNG PLAINS OF INDIA"

Loyalist Rowdyism To Wreck Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE. Nov. 28.

Loyalists and their henchmen miserably failed to wreck the Punjab Political Conference which met at Ludhiana yesterday. Dr. Satyapal, President, was greeted with black flags by these people. These demonstrators largely consisted of Zaildars and Lumberdars who, it is said, had been imported from the neighbouring villages. They created ugly scenes and rougly handled Dr. Satyapal.

PROCESSION HELD UP.

The presidential procession was held up by the rowdies. A number of country carts full of filth and dirt had been placed on the road to obstruct the passage of the procession in order to avoid trouble. The organizers changed the route of the procession and thus frustrated the evil designs of the loyalists.

A SCUFFLE.

When the Conference opened the loyalists collected outside the Conference and created disturbance. Some of them were drunk. Congress leaders were abused in filthy language. Ladies were insulted. A scuffle took place between volunteers and these rowdies as a result of which some Congressmen sustained injuries.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

"We want 'Purna Swaraj' and nothing less," said Dr. Satyapal in his presidential address to-day. He was glad that the farce of the Round Table Conference was nearing completion. "I am of opinion", said Dr. Satyapal, 'that the fate of India will be forged not at St. James' Palace or Downing Street, but on the far flung plains itself. It cannot be forged on comfortable cushions and in the midst of regal splendour. We alone shall be the shapers of our destiny and we shall have to win freedom with our sacrifices and sufferings."

END THIS QUARREL.

Dr. Satyapal condemned the Minorities' Pact. "To accept it," he said, "is to divide India into various communal compartments and to keep India in perpetual bondage." Dr. Satyapal appealed to the people to end the communal quarrels. "Let us not play into the hands of our enemies and fight amongst ourselves. That will bring ruin and destruction. let us all, regardless of caste or creed, age or sex, join hands under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and carry on the struggle to finish. Either we perish in the effort or reach our goal."

BURMA R. T. C.

How British Press Looks At It.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The fact that the Burma problem is happily less complicated than the Indian problem encourages the optimistic hopes in the leading articles in this morning's newspapers wishing godspeed to the Burma Round Table Conference.

"MORNING POST."

"The Morning Post" while opposing advance towards responsibility in the Centre in India while the minority difficulty persists, would concede provincial autonomy because while "Provinces generally are not such very promising units as Burma they are administratively more advanced."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

"The Daily Telegraph" expects that the Burma Conference will be animated by a moderate spirit and "when the problems are solved we shall be able to welcome a new unit into the Commonwealth of Nations."

"DAILY HERALD."

"The Daily Herald" says; Doubtless there will be temporary reservations and safeguards as in the case of India, but the Conference in preparing for the great change will benefit alike Burma and Britain.

"THE TIMES."

"The Times" in a leading article solely devoted to India asks the Government not to leave any doubt in the mind of any delegate that they are resolved to pursue their course by seeking mutual agreement. "The best they can do at present is to continue in India the search for a solution of the problems unsolved in London. The worst would be to leave the impression that consultations with India has ended with the dispersal of the Round Table Conference."—Reuter.

Burma Rebellion Organisation Case Judgment.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

THARRAWADDY, Nov. 28.

In the rebellion trial of what is known as the Organisation Case, the Special Judge sentenced two persons to transportation for life three to seven years' and three to four years' rigorous imprisonment. There were eleven accused in the case and of the remaining three two have been previously discharged and one acquitted.—A.P.

Carnera Wins "Dreadnought" Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Carnera knocked out Argentinian Vittorio Campolo with left hook to jaw in second round after flooring him for the count of nine.

Carnera thus becomes holder of "Dreadnought" Championship in which only super-heavyweights are allowed to participate.

Carnera weighed 19 stone 7 lbs. and Campolo 16st. 7 lbs.—Reuter.

"AXE" & SALARY INCREMENT

Question For Finance Member

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

An interesting situation having ome bearing on retrenchment figures framed in the budget has risen over the question of grant of annual increments.

Most of the central Government services are on annual incremental basis and as the proposed cut was merely on salaries and did not propose to suspend increments such officials and employees as are entitled to increments will receive them.

It is not known what financial effect of this will be on the budget calculations. but it is understood that all departments are proceeding on the assumption that increments earned will be drawn.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Avoid All Unnecessary Expenditure

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

Major P. T. Lawrence. Private Secretary to the Governor of Punjab, has issued the following message at the desire of the Governor:—

"This is the time when retrenchment of expenditure generally except on essentials is a matter of importance to all. In past years many kind friends in the Punjab have sent the Governor cards, telegrams and messages of season's greetings and Christmas and New Year which His Excellency has greatly appreciated and acknowledged. His Excellency suggests that in view of considerations above referred to these messages might be discontinued this year and further observes that by discontinuing them His Excellency's friends will also assist him in encouraging public generally so far as may be possible to take steps conducive to the common good for avoiding all unnecessary expenditure until economic conditions improve".+A. P.

B. P. C. C. Opens Municipal Election Campaign.

MR. NARIMAN ON "BOMBAY'S SHAME."

The electioneering campaign on behalf of the Congress for the forthcoming Municipal Elections was inaugurated on Saturday evening at a public meeting on Chaupathi sands. Mr. K. F. Nariman president of the B. P. C. C. presided and several Congress candidates for the forthcoming election addressed the meeting.

Mr. Nariman in the course of his speech said:—

This is the first public meeting to inaugurate the campaign for ensuing Municipal Election. About 10 years ago when Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel was in the Corporation, the idea of forming a Congress Nationalist Party first originated and since then the Party has continued in each election. At that time the number of elected members were 72, and the first Party consisted of only 10 members. The object was to safeguard and protect the civic interests of rate-payers by keeping a vigilant eye over the Executive, to introduce necessary reforms, and above all to change the general outlook and mentality of that institution. In its very constitution and composition, it was, and to some extent still is, an autocratic as well as an aristocratic body. Our endeavour has always been, and shall continue to be, to change that outlook and mentality and make it a more nationalist, more democratic and patriotic.

Only one illustration will convince you of its present anti-national mentality. Though during the last struggle our City acquired the proud position of being the foremost leader in the movement, when the whole country looked to it for lead and inspiration and almost every citizen throbbed with national feeling and patriotic sentiment, this anti-diluvian body, our Municipal Corporation considered to be the premier institution in the City alone continued in its slumber and refused to wake up or keep pace with the advancing times.

BOMBAY'S SHAME.

When almost every house in the town was bedecked with national flag, when almost all Municipalities, including small taluka boards had passed resolutions for hoisting the national flag, the timid members of the premier Corporation, led by Messrs. Chandaverkar, Mody and Dabhotkar, could not muster sufficient courage even to lend support to such a patriotic, innocent and harmless proposition; and to our shame and to the shame of the City, the resolution for hoisting national flag was thrice turned down, although our brave Desh Sevikas hoisted it on that Civic Building of their own accord without waiting for any resolution from that timid body.

As I said then, I will repeat, they should exchange bangles with their brave sisters. Similarly with regard to the presentation of addresses. Any Tom, Dick or Harry, (incoming or outgoing with certain officials designation) is readily presented with a civic address in the name of citizens; but when one of us ventures to bring such a proposal for our respected and universally adored leaders, the first opposition will comt from the Indian members of the so-called "Progressive Party." Mahatma Gandhi is the only exception that was forced on them. This is the mentality and outlook of our Corporation, and one of the objects of our Party has always been to bring it in line with the popular sentiment; and it should be made to re-echo the voice and feeling of the people.

DEPLORABLE.

That is their political record of which neither you as rate-payers nor the institution could be proud. Now let us examine their civic record. The Bombay Municipality is undoubtedly one of the biggest Local Bodies in the country; though the description of its being a "Premier Body" is a misnomer. It is largest in the sense that in point of revenue and expenditure there is perhaps no other local body in the country that would come up to it. Boasting of the annual budget of three crores and a quarter. I believe it is equal to some Provincial Governments and larger than most of the Indian States. With such a resourceful revenue, properly managed and judiciously controlled, we could have made it an ideal institution not only in this country, but in the world, but just consider its deplorable state to-day. Like every other public institution in the country, and Presidency, from the Local Government downwards it is on the verge of insolvency. How could any institution prosper or thrive with a heavy load of 35 crores of debts annually draining off big slice of 1 crore and 30 lakhs for payment of interest alone, out of the current revenue. Added to that interest alone out of the current revenue. Added to that is another debt of 12 crores for Improvement Trust which is now practically amalgamated with it, which take away nearly 90 lakhs annually from the current revenue for payment of its interests.

BUNGLING BY "EXPERTS."

That is the result of expert bungling by white bureaucrats who were always appointed to be the heads of the Executive. Until two or three years ago the Municipal Commissioner could only be a white civilian; even a brown man of the same service was excluded, and is still nominated by Government, and wherever a white bureaucrat has meddled with our finance they have made a mess of the whole thing. The result is that the Bombay Presidency and City is to-day, and for years past, the most heavily-taxed Presidency and City in the whole country, almost equal to 2 or 3 other provinces put together. Therefore the first concern of our party will be the financial matter. Unless they are put in order, and controlled, no civic progress and no civic amenities are possible. The bunglers have left after drawing fat salaries and fatter gratuities and gifts with a vote of thanks and appreciation, and we are made to pay for their follies with the result that to-day an Indian responsible member of the so-called Progressive Party considers such legitimate and necessary and desirable expenditure like that on Primary and Compulsory Education and even Medical Relief and hospitals as "White Elephants."

There are lakhs of money to be wasted after wild schemes—schemes that were nothing short of a gamble and speculation. There are instances where original estimates of 5 or 10 lakhs have mounted up to 50 lakhs, and the dummies of the Corporation have paid them through their nose, not even having the courage to censure even mildly the spendthrift who plays such havoc with public funds. I had a more than one occasion exposed disgraceful and scandalous waste in Acquision and Development matters where lakhs of rupees were frittered away. Still these very so-called representatives of the people have made scandalous attempts to shield the officers concerned, and issued white-washing reports. Lakhs of rupees legitimately belonging to the Corporation are appropriated by Government. Eminent counsel have opined that legal action should be taken. Still timid councillors have not the courage to fight the Government but they press the already heavily-taxed people for further taxation.

Such essential requisite as Drainage in the North of Island is still not supplied, and there are numerous other matters that I could mention that need attention and labour.

PUBLIC AND CIVIC TRUST.

Still rate-payers are so supinely indifferent, so reckless about such a valuable privilege of vote, and treat it as an triennial occasion to confer or obtain personal favour or personal benefit. Remember, this right to vote is a public and civic trust; and it is a sin and civic crime to waste them after ornamental dummies or official talkies. We do not want even well glittering titles or glazed collars. We do not want ornamental degrees and diplomas.

And now an appeal for my so-called Depressed class brother Sjt. Deorukhker. There is a special responsibility on "D" Ward. He is also a true and faithful worker and has stood by our cause in very trying

(Continued in column 5).

(Continued from column 7)

and difficult circumstances. I make this earnest appeal particularly to "D" Ward voters. It will be a shame if he is not returned and it will mean resignation of one of us successful candidate any way to make room for him. We are determined to have him even at the cost of losing one of our most senior members. I hope Bombay citizens will rise to the occasion and do this duty when the proper time arrives.

Mr. Nagindas Master supported the appeal made by Mr. Nariman. He emphasised the need of sending to the Municipality men like Mr. Nariman and women like Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhley and Mrs. Lilawati Munshi.

SEND WOMEN CANDIDATES.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhley appealed to the audience to return to the Municippality not only women candidates standing on the Congress ticket but all women candidates. She felt that there was great need of sending women members to the Corporation as there were several problems which could be best solved by women only.

Mrs. Lilawati Munshi referred to the various improvements needed in the Municipal administration and said that they could be achieved only if there was a strong Congress party on the Corporation.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar and Mr. Jinabhai Joshi appealed to the voters to vote solidly for the Congress candidates and return all of them.

Mr. T. R. Naravne supported the claim of Congress candidates because all of them were fighters in the national cause and their first objective was to attain national freedom.

Mr. Khetmal Narandas also addressed the meeting.

Concluding Mr. Nariman observed that in case Gandhiji revived the national fight the Congress candidates would leave aside smaller things like the Municipal election and rush to the fighting front.

The meeting terminated with the singing of "Bande Matram" by Desh Sevikas.

MUSLIMS WILL JOIN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

If There Is No Responsibility In The Centre

WHAT SHAUKAT ALI'S ORGAN SAYS.

Commenting on the report of the Aga Khan's conversations with the India Committe of the British Cabinet sent by the staff correspondent of the "Chronicle" the "Khilafat Daily," edited by Mr. Shaukat Ali, writes:—

The insistence of Muslim delegates to the R. T. C. on the Muslim demands had led people to think that Muslims had no sympathy with the Indian national demand, that they would accept provincial autonomy and would not insist on responsibility at the Centre. Sir Aga Khan in his talk with the Premier has cleared the misconception that Muslims are opposed to the national demand. He has warned the Premier and the Secretary of State for India that if Responsibility at the Centre was not conceded, Muslims would join hands with the Congress and support the Civil Disobedience movement.

We have received the report through representative of the "Chronicle", but there is no reason to doubt its veracity, because it correctly represents the views and sentiments of the Mussalmans. Mussalmans may fight the Congress as well as the Government for their rights but they will never be prepared to stand in the way of their country's freedom or help the enemies of Indian freedom to prolong the period of India's bondage.

It is now for the Government to realise the gravity of the situation and to accept the Muslim demands and also to grant Responsibility at the Centre, if not, then to be ready to face the revival of the Civil Disobedience movement which will be a complete success this time as the Muslims will participate in it and fully contribute to its success.

We heartily endorse this statement of the Aga Khan and warn the Government that if it did not even now accept the Muslim demands and give proper attention to India's claim for freedom then the entire Muslim community would stand like one man to fight the Government and would fully support the Congress in the Civil Disobedience movement. It is the same cry that the late Maulana Mohamed Ali had raised last time at the R. T. C. that has now been repeated by the Aga Khan. Will the Government care to listen to it?

SWALLOWED PACKAGE OF PINS?

Medical Investigation In Film Star's Death.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 28.

New York.—The death certificate of Film Star Lya Deputti giving cause of death as "lobar pneumonia due to gas and bacillus infection" has been refused by Health Board who have ordered investigation by the Medical Examiner according to the "New York Mirror."

Rumours are current, adds the newspaper, that Lya Deputti swallowed a package of pins with the idea of committing suicide.—Reuter.

SIR GEORGE WATSON DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Death has occurred of Sir George Watson Shaw.—Reuter.

LEADER CAPTURED

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

The rebel leader Lun Maung was captured on November 25 at Sakangyi four miles east of Tharrawaddy.—A.P.

To Make Flying Popular

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

Rai Sahib Gopaldas, M.L.C left Lahore in his desoutter monopoly aeroplane last evening and after stopping over night in Delhi reached Cawnpore within two hours ten minutes. He is proceeding to Lucknow, this evening to attend the opening ceremony to-morrow and returning to Cawnpore on Monday to join the opening ceremony of the Aero Club. Great efforts are being made by members to make flying popular amongst educated classes.—A. P. Special.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

Gazette of India Extraordinary records that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learnt with deep regret of the death of the Senior Mahasani of Gwalior, a Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, November 28.

It is learnt that the Maharaja of Kashmere who arrives in New Delhi to-morrow moves to the Viceroy's House on Monday and stays as the guest of the Viceroy till Wednesday. The Maharaja's Prime Minister, Raja Harikishen Kaul, has already arrived here. Apparently now that the situation in Kashmere has calmed, the Maharaja is anxious to review matters in a personal interview with the Viceroy before His Excellency leaves on a month's tour on 4th December.

The Maharaja of Bikaner has just visited the Viceroy. It is understood that the visit of the Maharaja of Kashmere will enable the latter to inform the Viceroy, who has throughout given His Highness friendly advice and help, of the situation in Kashmere and his intentions with regard to the enquiries already in hand and those still to be set up.

The Viceroy who had received deputations both from Muslim and Hindu members of the Assembly on the situation in Kashmere will also be able to get a fuller appreciation of the various issues raised by those deputations as a result of his personal discussions with the Maharajah.—A.P.

Time For Repudiating Muslim Round Tablers Has Come

THEY CARE MORE FOR THEIR FOREIGN MASTERS THAN STARVING MASSES

DR. RAJABALLY PATEL INTERVIEWED

"I fully endorse the views expressed by Sir Currimbhoy Ibranim regarding the attitude of the Muslim delegates at the Round Table Conference", said Dr. Rajabally V. Patel giving his opinion on the subject in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative. He added: "If any proof were needed of the fact that the socalled Muslim delegates did not voice the feelings and sentiments of the teeming millions of Indian Muslims it was found in the unreasonable attitude taken up by them when negotiations for communal settlement were in progress, and later in their criminal silence at the sitting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

REPUDIATE THEM.

"By their humiliating attitude they have proved beyond doubt that as nominees of the British Government they cared more to safeguard the interests of their foreign masters than those of the starving Muslim masses whom they pretended to represent.

"Sir Currimbhoy has done well in emphatically expressing at this most opportune moment the views of the Muslim public, on the subject. The patriotic and bold lead given by him deserves to be followed by Muslims all over India. The claim of the communalist Muslim to speak in the name of the community cannot be tolerated any longer and it is time that Muslims openly disowned the communalists and declared that the Muslim delegation at the R.T.C. did not represent them.

HEART OF COMMUNITY IS SOUND.

"The Aga Khan is reported to have recently told the British Premier and the Secretary of State for India that if the Congress revived the Civil Disobedience Movement Muslims in general, and the younger section of the Muslim community in particular, would join it. If the report is correct then the Aga Khan must be credited with once more telling the truth to the British Ministers as he has done on several occasions in the past. As a matter of fact the rank and file of the Muslim community have never lagged behind in the fight for national freedom. Their quota in the last Civil Disobedience Movement was not small compared with their numbers.

Now this admission on the part of the Aga Khan proves beyond doubt that even the communalist Muslim in spite of his efforts to keep his community away from the fight for pindependence is fully conscious of the fact that the heart of the Muslim community is sound and it would not be possible for him to mislead the community in the future. What Muslims really need is a proper organisation of the nationalist forces among them. I am confident that Sir Currimbhoy's lead will give them the impetus needed at this critical juncture in the history of our motherland."

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